

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,182

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

***R

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

Jets Raid Maputo in S. African Reprisal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MAPUTO, Mozambique — South African planes bombed and strafed the outskirts of Maputo on Monday, killing at least six persons, according to AIM, the Mozambican government news agency.

Mozambican officials said the attack by seven jets killed six persons and wounded 40. Two of the dead were children, ages 2 and 6, two were women and two were men, the authorities said. All were Mozambicans except for one South African described as a refugee, AIM reported.

Reporters who toured the area after the five-minute raid said all the victims appeared to be civilians.

They reported no evidence that the planes hit any facilities connected with the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting white rule in neighboring South Africa, and no sign of Mozambican missile installations in the area.

South Africa said the attack was made on a missile site and African National Congress bases in retaliation for a car bomb explosion outside an air force facility in Pretoria on Friday that killed 18 persons and injured 217.

In Johannesburg, the South African defense minister, General Magnus Malan, said the raid by Impala Mark-3 fighters was "very successful" on five out of six targets.

In Pretoria, a South African Air Force spokesman said the strike had wiped out guerrilla bases. Intelligence sources said it had inflicted heavy casualties on the African National Congress, adding that early indications were that scores of congress members had been killed.

The defense minister said the air force had attacked the African National Congress planning headquarters known as Gubuzas House, two weapons and explosives training centers and a briefing room used by the guerrilla group. He added that the planes had struck a transit camp used by congress insurgents and a house where sabotage attacks on Transvaal province were planned.

The general also reported missile batteries guarding the guerrilla group's installations and operated by the Mozambican Army had been "effectively neutralized."

A Defense Force spokesman said South Africa could not accept responsibility for any civilian casualties of the raid, "however deplorable."

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the African National Congress accepted direct responsibility on Monday for the Pretoria bombing. It was the first time the congress had acknowledged that its guerrillas carried out the attack on Friday.

In a separate statement from Lusaka, Zambia, the congress said the jets had bombed and strafed the residence belonging to it in the Matola district of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, but denied that it had any military bases in the country.

Reporters at the scene counted five persons dead. Three Mozambicans working in a factory, two of them women, were killed by canon fire. The other victims seen by reporters were a child and a black man who had been washing his car, witnesses said.

Mozambique is used as a sanctuary by members of the congress. But the Marxist government of President Samora Machel has insisted that the organization has no bases here.

■ Raid Widely Condemned

The raid by South Africa was widely condemned Monday, news agencies reported.

In Washington, the State Department assailed both the South African raid and Friday's car bombing. "Neither side is justified in taking the action it did," said John R. Hughes, a spokesman.

Mr. Hughes said the United States was in "urgent contact" with various states in southern Africa, trying to re-establish high-level dialogue between South Africa and its neighbors.

In Moscow, Tass condemned the South African raid as barbarous and said it was unjustified. The news agency said South African planes had carried out a raid that amounted to an undisguised act of aggression.

It also rejected South Africa's statement that the strike was in retaliation for the Pretoria bombing.

France also criticized the attack and said nothing could justify such aggression against an independent state. A spokesman at the External Relations Ministry said the apartheid system led to an appalling cycle of violence and retaliation.

London, Britain deplored the raid as a violation of Mozambican sovereignty and urged an end to what it called the vicious circle of violence in the region.

Kohl to Ask U.S. For Arms Pledge

By William Drozdak
Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl hopes to obtain assurances of U.S. flexibility in the Geneva arms control talks from President Ronald Reagan this weekend in order to carry a positive message to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, in July, according to a chancellery and Foreign Ministry officials.

Mr. Kohl's trip to Moscow on July 4 is considered here to be the most crucial diplomatic effort this year to reach an arms control agreement, and he wants assurances of cooperation from Mr. Reagan when the two meet at the economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Senior West German officials are concerned by what they perceive as a growing conviction in the Reagan administration that Pershing-2 missiles must be deployed in West Germany later this year before the Soviet Union will bend toward a compromise. While prepared to deploy the missiles if necessary, Mr. Kohl's government wants to explore every possible avenue to curtail medium-range nuclear weapons before the Soviet Union reaches an accord at Geneva.

The economic summit participants are expected to reaffirm the West's steadfast intention to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe later this year unless the United States and the Soviet Union reach an accord at Geneva.

On the issue of East-West trade, West German officials are relieved by the Reagan administration's decision to sign this controversial matter to a minor place on the agenda. They said, however, that a new row could erupt over protectionism, pitting Japan against the Europeans and Americans, who have long argued that Tokyo must lower import barriers.

European countries have grown more optimistic about the strength of the U.S. economic recovery. Nonetheless, there are lingering worries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bonn said, "The walk-in-the-woods deal was certainly something we could live with."

In private meetings with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Kohl hopes to obtain a conciliatory message that might include another request for lower missile deployments or new overtures for an East-West summit, something that Mr. Kohl has advocated since taking office last October.

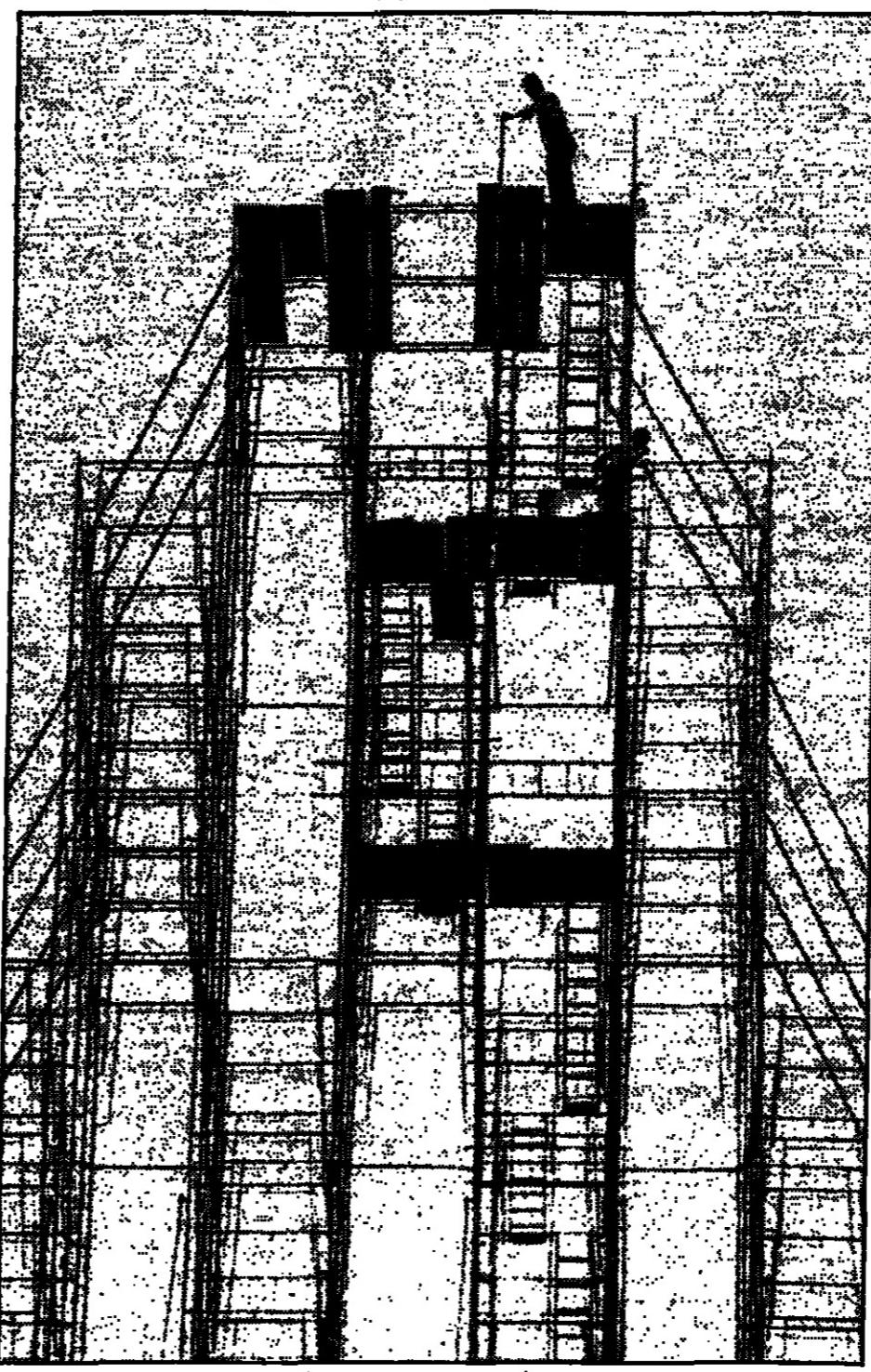
Despite his conservative leanings, Mr. Kohl acknowledges the need to shore up West Germany's ties with the East bloc, and he is particularly eager to enhance Western dialogue with Moscow.

From the Soviet viewpoint, Bonn has emerged as the most likely intermediary to repair East-West relations. The Kremlin's traditional diplomatic conduit to the West, through Paris, has been strained by poor relations between Moscow and the Socialist-led government of François Mitterrand.

The economic summit participants are expected to reaffirm the West's steadfast intention to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe later this year unless the United States and the Soviet Union reach an accord at Geneva.

On the issue of East-West trade, West German officials are relieved by the Reagan administration's decision to sign this controversial matter to a minor place on the agenda. They said, however, that a new row could erupt over protectionism, pitting Japan against the Europeans and Americans, who have long argued that Tokyo must lower import barriers.

European countries have grown more optimistic about the strength of the U.S. economic recovery. Nonetheless, there are lingering worries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International
Work continues on the press communications tower outside William and Mary Hall, which will be used by the 3,000 to 4,500 journalists that are expected to cover the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic conference scheduled for the weekend.

Williamsburg's Historic Echoes to Yield for a Weekend

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — The Japanese have been dissuaded from bringing mops and golf carts to shuttles their delegation over the stately grounds where, except for occasional market shots, nothing much intrudes on historic echoes such as Patrick Henry's tirade against the economic policies of King George III.

The French request that President François Mitterrand not be served any cream soups has been accommodated, as has the British suggestion that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher be given an extra bedroom for her security detail, instead of the dressing room that was offered.

Dignified, purposeful Colonial Williamsburg — a museum, one is reminded, not a theme park in red brick and clapboard — is approaching its role as host to the ninth annual economic summit of industrialized countries this weekend with poorly disguised excitement and a touch of awe.

Dozens of kings, presidents, princes and dukes have visited the restored colony over the years, but this occasion is clearly special.

"We've never done anything quite this large," said Bruce P. Hearn, general manager of the Williamsburg Inn, which will house all seven leaders in 19th-century Regency and 18th-century Colonial style. Also at the inn will be Gaston Thorn, pres-

ident of the Executive Commission of the European Community.

Nor has Williamsburg, in the 57 years since John D. Rockefeller Jr. began to finance its revival, ever been closer to the public, as it will be this weekend. This fact, together with some of the preparations, has prompted grumbling by locals, who are used to unimpeded strolls down Duke of Gloucester Street and its picket-fenced aways.

Most of Williamsburg, however, delights in its restrained way to be host to the first such summit meeting to be held in the continental United States (summit No. 2 was held in Puerto Rico).

This is to be the biggest summit meeting yet, and the 3,000 to 4,500 journalists ex-

pected will far surpass last year's press corps at Versailles, France. Each official delegation numbers only 15 members — the head of state or government, their foreign and finance ministers and 12 others.

One problem has been how to treat the leaders equally when no two accommodations are identical. Some facilities have been altered and "protocol had to come" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

President Ronald Reagan, the host, and Mr. Mitterrand rank highest since they are heads of both state and government. The other national leaders follow according to their years of continuous service in their posts: Mrs. Thatcher, Prime Minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Aides See Victory For Nicaraguan Rebels

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, and another senior administration official believe that U.S.-supported Nicaraguan rebels have a good chance of overthrowing the Sandinist government by the end of the year, according to administration and congressional officials.

Members of Congress said Sunday that in making the assessment, Mr. Casey and the other official, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, seemed to undercut the administration's long-standing assertion that U.S. support for the rebel groups was primarily to stop arms shipments to guerrillas in El Salvador.

The descriptions we heard, even though they included lots of qualifications about how the rebels were building up their own momentum, were much more in common with President Reagan's reference to them as "freedom fighters" than the official claim that we are providing cover and only to prevent arms shipments," a Democratic member of the House Intelligence Committee said.

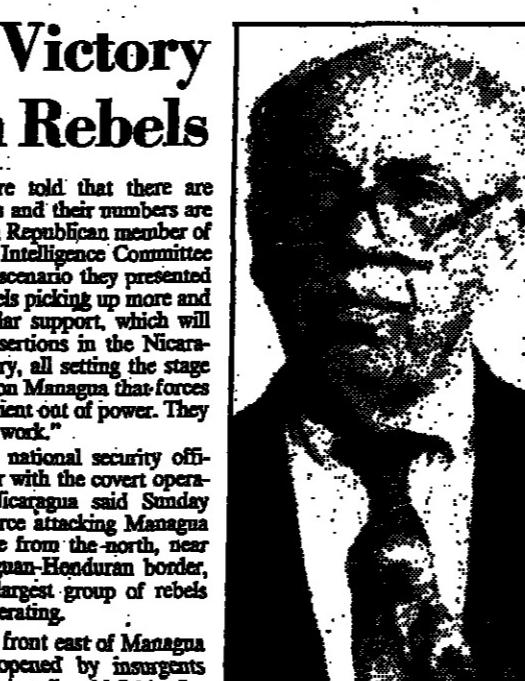
He said that a southern front would be smashed by forces under the command of Edén Pastora, a disaffected leader of the revolution that overthrew President Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

Another U.S. military official familiar with the situation in Nicaragua said that predictions of a victory by the rebels were "terribly premature" and were based on "highly questionable assumptions" that popular support for the government would collapse and the military would not defend the Sandinists.

He said that the Nicaraguan military included a 25,000-strong army, in addition to militia units that bring the total armed forces to 75,000. The military is armed with modern Soviet equipment, he said.

Although the members of Congress said they were skeptical about the administration's predictions, they reported that intelligence and Defense Department officials considered the prospect of a military victory to be plausible.

The House Intelligence Committee voted this month to cut off money for covert activities in Nicaragua. The committee, alarmed about reports that the operations had grown beyond their original objective of intercepting arms ship-



William J. Casey

ments to El Salvador, recommended that Congress instead authorize \$80 million in overt aid to Central American nations to counter arms shipments to guerrillas in El Salvador in 1979.

The legislation is expected to come up for debate by the House Foreign Affairs Committee this week.

The Senate Intelligence Committee, adopting a compromise response to the reported increase in the covert operations, voted to continue financing until September. The committee asked the administration to develop a statement of objectives and plans for the activities, which the committee said it would review before approving financing for the fiscal year that begins in October.

Last year, Congress approved a law prohibiting U.S. covert support for military operations aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan government. Concern that the activities in Nicaragua were not in compliance with the law led to the rejections in Congress.

East Bloc Regimes Face a Religious Revival

Some Priests There View Vatican's Policy as a 'Dialogue of the Deaf'

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

KÖNIG, the archbishop of Vienna, is one of the participants.

The religious revival in Eastern Europe, the conference was told,

has been most spectacular in Czechoslovakia, where despite decades of hostile government policies, according to scholars and sociologists of the church from Eastern and Western Europe.

In all the countries of the East bloc, the Roman Catholic Church and the local Communist governments are engaged in a precarious effort at coexistence that is part conflict and part accommodation.

Each side is pressing its advantage as hard as it dares, while remaining anxious to maintain a dialogue with the other and to prevent the worst.

But many of the younger priests in Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries strongly feel that this is a "dialogue of the deaf" that has brought little or no relief to the local believers and is papering over existing difficulties instead of removing them.

This dialogue, which has been among the Vatican's policies for 30 years, is being continued by Pope John Paul II.

John Paul is to make his second visit to Poland beginning June 16. He will have an immeasurably more difficult task than on his first trip in 1979.

On this visit, the pope faces the risk either of giving rise to an emotional surge that could lead to a political explosion or of disappointing the hopes of Polish Catholics and causing them to lose their faith in the church.

These themes and others emerged here last week during a conference on Freedom of Religion, Human Rights and Detente in Eastern Europe, sponsored by scholars and members of the clergy from

Eastern and Western Europe. The conference was organized by the Austrian state radio and television network. Cardinal Franz König, the archbishop of Vienna, participated in the conference.

INSIDE

■ A dramatic increase in nuclear firepower will result if all of President Reagan's arms proposals are approved, a congressional staff study and other analyses say.

Page 9.

■ The Labor Party in Britain attacks a controversial Conservative advertising program designed to attract black voters.

Page 4.

■ Cambodian children suffer from painful memories four years after the Khmer Rouge were driven from power.

Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Diamond Shamrock makes a bid worth a total of \$1.4 billion for Natomas.

Page 9.

■ New York stock prices overcame an early wave of selling and the Dow average gained 10.54 points.

Page 9.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ The Brooklyn Bridge is 100 years old today, and still hanging from John Roebling's original steel cables.

Page 16.

WEDNESDAY

■ The U.S. ambassador in Latin America, Lieutenant General Wallace H. Nutting, says the United States has not done enough to stop "Marxist expansion" in Central America. On the insights

Page 16.

Algeria	... 6.00 Da.	... 15.30	Norway	... 5.50 Nkr.	
Austria	... 17.50	Iridium	... 0.70 Kčs.	Portugal	... 50 Esc.
Bahrain	0.650 Da	Jordan	... 450 Dinar	Qatar	... 450 Khar.
Belgium	... 37 BEF	Kenya	... 14.50 Shill.	Spain	... 17.50 Ptas.
Canada	C\$ 1.10	Kenya	... 200 Shill.	Sweden	... 400 Kr.
China</					

Shultz's Strategy: Give Syrians Time To Come Around

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz is playing a waiting game with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, hoping in time to win support for the Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement.

That remains his tactic despite Syrian resistance that seems calculated to chill the ardor of the most determined survivor.

Each day recently has brought a vitriolic Syrian attack on the agreement as a betrayal of Arab interests. As a deliberate snub, Syria barred a visit by President Ronald Reagan's special Mideast envoy, Philip C. Habib, "because he is one of the most hostile American officials to the Arabs and their cause."

Without Syria, the agreement negotiated by Mr. Shultz cannot be carried out. Israel will not withdraw its troops from Lebanon unless there is a simultaneous pullout of Syrian soldiers and Palestine Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon under Syrian protection.

U.S. officials believe there are very persuasive reasons for Syria to cooperate eventually.

Among problems acknowledged by U.S. officials are Syria's potential campaign for leadership of the radical Arab bloc, which regards accommodation with Israel as anathema; its interests in Lebanon, which could be threatened by warming Israeli-Lebanese relations; and its increasing reliance on the Soviet Union to rebuild its armed forces.

That reliance has made Syria a potential pawn in Soviet efforts to counter U.S. influence in the Mideast.

Most other Arab nations, including Saudi Arabia, which gives Syria substantial financial aid, appear to be leaning toward agreeing that Syria should honor its pledge to withdraw if asked by Lebanon.

Improved U.S. ties could ease Mr. Assad's dependence on Moscow. And, most importantly, the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon would greatly lessen the risk of renewed Syrian-Israeli warfare that almost certainly would end in Syrian defeat.

Mr. Shultz and other U.S. policy-makers are known to feel that these arguments will nudge Syria toward cooperation.

But U.S. officials have also warned that it could take three or four months before they can tell whether this optimism is justified.

During the interim, Mr. Shultz has devised a low-key strategy

aimed at making most effective use of the limited leverage that can be applied to Syria.

The strategy initially calls for U.S. reliance on friendly Arab governments to pressure President Assad. Mr. Shultz personally appealed for such support to leaders of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan and Iraq, and his efforts are being enlarged upon by Mr. Habib and U.S. ambassadors.

U.S. officials predict that the Lebanon agreement will win open or tacit backing from all Arab League members except the PLO, Libya and South Yemen.

How responsive Syria will be to other nations' opinions is an open question, given the fractious nature of politics in the Middle East.

Potentially most influential is Saudi Arabia, which is committed to giving Syria \$500 million a year and frequently gives more. Part of that largess stems from the Saudi royal family's fear that it might have to rely on Syrian troops to put down a challenge from fundamentalist Moslems.

For that reason, many Mideast experts are skeptical about how much the Saudis would pressure President Assad.

However, Mr. Shultz, who conferred two weeks ago with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, is known to feel that, despite ambivalent Saudi public statements, Fahd will make a strong, behind-the-scenes plea to Damascus to support the agreement.

Mr. Shultz also has made clear that the United States would assist, if asked, in negotiations between Syria and Lebanon and would open talks to improve long-strained U.S. relations with Damascus. That effort has met with rude rebuff.

Mr. Shultz has shaken off the snubs with frequent public references to Syria as "a proud country" and reiterations of his offer of a dialogue. He has gone out of his way to stress that Syria has "legitimate security concerns and interests" in Lebanon that must be addressed in withdrawal talks.

Mr. Shultz noted that the security zone planned by the Lebanese and Israelis in southern Lebanon would extend to the Syrian border and would create a need for guarantees that Israel would not be afforded special strategic advantages in any conflict with Syria.

In Syria there is still a strong belief that Damascus has an inherent claim to special political, economic and strategic concessions from Lebanon, a weaker neighbor that was once Syrian territory.



CRASH SITE — Workers clear away wreckage of a Canadian Starfighter that exploded while performing aerobatics at an air show at Rhine-Main Airport near Frankfurt. The debris tore across a highway approach and killed five persons in passing cars.

Fatah Dissidents Vow To Continue Protest

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Dissident officers stepped up their revolt Monday against Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, rejecting the leadership's latest moves for conciliation.

In a statement issued in Damascus, five senior officers in Mr. Arafat's own command group, el-Fatah, which forms the backbone of the PLO, said they would refuse to obey orders issued on Saturday in an attempt to quell the peaceful revolt.

The officers said they would remain in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley "to halt the continuing deviation in the Fatah leadership and step up the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy."

The five dissidents and an unknown number of supporters began their protest more than two weeks ago to press a wide range of demands, including cancellation of recent appointments to senior posts and a more radical political line.

On Saturday, Fatah's central committee put the dissidents under Mr. Arafat's direct command and banned other PLO fighters from contacting them.

The committee also pledged to prepare a full meeting of the movement as demanded by the dissidents, and altered the Fatah command structure, apparently to lessen the impact of the appointments.

But the dissidents' statement Monday said the changes were worthless and intended to present the officers' movement as merely a matter of military insubordination. The officers said they would continue their "revolutionary movement" until their demands were met.

Mr. Osadczuk-Korab read the conference a passage written by Cardinal Wyszinski during his years of internment in the early 1950s that said that if Marxism had come to Poland directly from the West instead of the East, perhaps it would have been accepted.

Mr. Osadczuk-Korab said that both the church and the regime in Poland wanted the pope's visit because with the Polish would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

Both the state and the church in Hungary "are afraid of the Polish virus," he added.

A lecture on Czechoslovakia said that the underground Catholic publications there followed the Polish situation closely.

But he said that the "Polish subtleties" — including the declarations of Cardinal Glemp in favor of a dialogue with the authorities — found little understanding among the hard-pressed Czechoslovak Catholics, most of whom trust their hopes to a former Vatican polity for Eastern Europe.

China Is Said to Train, Arm Laos Insurgents

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China is covertly training and arming Laotian insurgents to fight Vietnamese troops occupying Laos, according to Western diplomats here.

Diplomats who recently visited Chinese areas near the Laotian border said they were told that Chinese military advisers operate eight camps along the southwestern Chinese frontier in Yunnan province. More than 1,000 young Laotians are said to be receiving guerrilla training.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry denied the reports Monday, calling them "sheer fabrication."

The reports, however, reinforce earlier Western intelligence findings of small-scale Chinese military support for insurgents seeking to topple the pro-Hanoi government in Vietnam, which is backed by an estimated 50,000 Vietnamese troops.

China, once Hanoi's closest ally, now calls its southern neighbor "little hegemonists" bent on dominating Southeast Asia with the help of "big hegemonists" — the Soviet Union.

Beijing has fashioned a regional strategy poised against Hanoi, with open military support for resistance groups fighting Vietnamese forces in Cambodia and with public pledges to aid Thailand against any Vietnamese aggression.

As late as last month, Chinese and Vietnamese troops reportedly engaged in artillery duels across their heavily armored border.

Foreign analysts believe Beijing rounds out its anti-Hanoi policy in Southeast Asia by siding the Laotian resistance, a factionalized, ill-equipped band said to number several thousand men. The Laotian effort, however, is cloaked in secrecy for fear of Vietnamese reprisals along a new war front diplomats said.

West European diplomats who toured Yunnan province last month apparently pulled back the

cloak through a chance meeting with a Laotian who identified himself as a guerrilla undergoing training by the Chinese military at a border camp he called Muong Phong.

The young man told the Europeans he began the training a year ago and receives a Chinese salary equal to \$7 monthly.

He reportedly said that more than 1,000 insurgents were being taught guerrilla tactics at the eight Chinese border camps. After their training, they will cross into Laos to raid Vietnamese installations and come back to the Yunnan base to resupply, he told the diplomats.

He said the guerrillas are Marxist and dedicated to the overthrow of the pro-Hanoi government. They reportedly were recruited from a total of 3,000 Laotian refugees who settled in Yunnan after the Vietnamese occupation.

However, the Laotian insurgent said his group feared Chinese domination of his country if Vietnam ever was expelled.

The Laotian insurgency complicates Hanoi's occupation of Laos while distracting it from battles in Cambodia and its defense of the Chinese-Vietnamese border, according to analysts. At the same time, the guerrillas are said to help Beijing keep open a small corridor in Laos needed to transport military supplies to the resistance in Cambodia.

■ **Thai-Laotian Border Clash**

Four Thais and a Laotian soldier have been killed in cross-border shooting incidents along the Mekong River dividing Thailand and Laos, the Bangkok World reported Monday, according to United Press International.

Another Thai was reported missing after a river boat sank in the Mekong in a separate Laotian attack Sunday, the English-language daily said. Bangkok World said shooting broke out twice Sunday across the Mekong near the Thai border town of Nong Khai, 382 miles (615 kilometers) northeast of Bangkok.

Religious Revival Noted In Countries of East Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

church and religion as the best means for doing so.

Professor A.B. Osadczuk-Korab, a lecturer at the Free University in West Berlin, and one of the leading European experts on Poland, also spoke of the geopolitical concerns of Cardinal Wyszinski.

Mr. Osadczuk-Korab read the conference a passage written by Cardinal Wyszinski during his years of internment in the early 1950s that said that if Marxism had come to Poland directly from the West instead of the East, perhaps it would have been accepted.

Mr. Osadczuk-Korab said that both the church and the regime in Poland wanted the pope's visit because with the Polish would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Access to Sakharov's Wife Barred

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet authorities barred Western reporters Monday from visiting Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the exiled dissident, after she had summoned them to a briefing.

Two uniformed militiamen blocked the entrance to her apartment block, and told reporters that "It is forbidden to see Yelena Georgievna today." Police have been posted continuously in the stairway outside Mrs. Bonner's apartment since she gave a press conference on the street Friday to warn about her husband's poor health.

Earlier Monday, Mrs. Bonner left her apartment to telephone reporters from a public phone booth. She said, "I am surrounded by militiamen" and invited the reporters to come to see the conditions under which she was living.

Guyana Orders Out 2 U.S. Envoys

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (Reuters) — Guyana has ordered two U.S. Embassy officials to leave the country for interfering in its domestic affairs, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday.

But an embassy spokesman said, "As far as we are concerned, the two officials will not be leaving Guyana as requested, as they have done nothing wrong." The diplomats were not named.

The government has linked them with labor unrest in the bauxite-mining town of Linden, 70 miles (110 kilometers) south of Georgetown, where about 3,000 workers staged a 24-hour strike last Thursday to protest food shortages. The government said Friday that officials of a foreign embassy had been extremely active at Linden in discussions with union members and with personnel of the mining company, Guyana.

British Adamant on Elgin Marbles

LONDON (Reuters) — Unmoved by the campaign of Greek minister of culture, Melina Mercouri, to get back the Elgin Marbles, the British Museum said Monday that they would stay in London, where they have been since 1816.

After listening to a lecture by Miss Mercouri, the museum's director, David Wilson, embraced her and said: "She is a charming woman and she has her views but I have mine." The trustees of the British Museum do not wish to give anything back on any grounds." Miss Mercouri, who has pledged to give them back, said Greece is building a museum to house them on the acropolis in Athens.

The 2nd century B.C. collection, including part of a 524-foot (160-meter) frieze and 17 figures from the Parthenon, was acquired by Lord Elgin as ambassador to Turkey which then ruled Greece. He sold it to the British government in 1816.

Greece, U.S. Talk Anew on Bases

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece and the United States resumed talks Monday on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece amid allegations that U.S. aircraft had violated air traffic regulations in the Aegean.

A spokesman for the government said that Yannis Kapisis, Greek undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Reginald Bartholomew, a U.S. State Department official, met at the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Bartholomew, who with Mr. Kapisis has been conducting negotiations for seven months, returned Sunday from consultations in Washington.

Greek officials say that U.S. and Turkish aircraft entered disputed airspace in the Athens flight information region last Friday without permission. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said the incident, which occurred during a NATO exercise, was serious because it involved a coordinated action by Turkey and the United States. Turkey denied that its planes violated Greek airspace.

French Students Plan to Protest

PARIS (AP) — Three separate groups of students and teachers plan to demonstrate Tuesday as the National Assembly begins its debate on a university reform bill.

The planned reform of the work of Education Minister Alain Savary, has sparked demonstrations throughout the country in

New Reagan Plan Would Strengthen U.S. Strike Force

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If Congress approves all of President Ronald Reagan's program to modernize nuclear strike forces, the result will be a dramatic increase in the size and especially the power of the nation's nuclear arsenal, according to a congressional staff study and other analyses.

The program also will give the Pentagon the ability to increase the arsenal's size and power more rapidly.

NEWS ANALYSIS

solidly in the future, according to a Defense Department document. The Pentagon, for instance, is arguing in Congress that one benefit of new missiles will be "an open missile production line" that would be ready to increase the force size quickly.

A significant number of legislators who had opposed the building of the 10-warhead MX missile have said they probably now would support Mr. Reagan's request. They say he has promised to modify his strategic arms control proposals and to develop a less "destabilizing" small mobile missile with a single warhead.

If no arms reduction treaty is reached with the Soviet Union, the result of the overall strategic arms program of the Reagan administration will be to increase the inventory of strategic nuclear warheads to 14,000 from 9,000, a Congressional Budget Office analysis has found.

More significant in the opinion of many nuclear warfare analysts, the Reagan modernization program will greatly increase the overall number of "hard target kill warheads," projectiles with accuracy and nuclear yield sufficient to destroy missile silos and Soviet command bunkers greatly reinforced with steel and concrete. The program would also increase the number of such warheads likely to survive a Soviet attack on the United States and thus be available for re-targeting.

It is this "hard target capability" that is most desired by the Defense Department and most feared and opposed by the Soviet leadership.

The budget office's analysis found that the result of the Reagan program would be to increase the inventory of about 1,400 relatively

weak and not wholly effective hard target warheads likely to survive an attack to a much larger number of more destructive weapons. The total number of hard target warheads likely to survive attack, the budget office said, would rise to 3,900 by 1990, and to more than 6,000 by 1996, increases of 175 percent and 375 percent respectively.

Even if the president's proposals on arms reductions become the basis of a treaty, most of his overall weapons program could be carried through within the terms of the treaty. The small reduction in overall numbers that the treaty would require would be offset by the substantial increase in the arsenal's power, accuracy and capability.

But, in fact, Mr. Reagan is believed more likely to modify his treaty proposal by increasing both a proposed ceiling of 5,000 ICBM warheads and increasing or eliminating a proposed limit of 850 intermediate ballistic missiles.

Reductions or retirements could be made in older, less capable missiles and aircraft so that more lethal new systems with much greater ability to attack Soviet military and command targets could be developed.

Thus, as one critic remarked, "This is force modernization given the name of arms control."

The nuclear modernization program will cost about \$50 billion a year for the next five years, according to the Congressional Budget Office, and will result in a significant increase in U.S. retaliatory power.

It includes a plan to deploy at least 100 large MX missiles with 1,000 hard target kill warheads; to design and presumably to deploy a force of Midgetman single-warhead missiles with the same hard target capability; and to build a fleet of 20 Trident submarines, each with 24 launching tubes for multiwarhead missiles. Eventually all these submarines would be fitted with the D-5 submarine missile, which will have the accuracy and hard target capability of ICBMs.

The plan also calls for the deployment of 100 B-1B bombers by the late 1980s, and 132 advanced technology bombers in the early 1990s, about 3,200 air-launched cruise missiles, and about 400 under-sea-launched cruise missiles by 1988.

Decision Seen by July On Reagan Bid in '84

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan may wait until early September or beyond to declare his intentions after seeking a second term but his closest congressional political ally, Senator Paul Laxalt, believes that anyone who cares will know the answer by July 4.

"If July 4 comes and goes and there's no signal otherwise from the White House, you can assume Reagan will run," the Nevada Republican said last week. "The political realities will dictate it. It wouldn't be fair to the other potential horses in the field to let them wait beyond that without letting them know. They'd be at a terrible disadvantage."

Mr. Laxalt, the party's general chairman, said that he had no commitment from the president to run, but that all the conversations he had held with Mr. Reagan had been "in the context of what we do, not whether we do it."

Accepting at face value Mr. Reagan's statement that he has not made up his mind, Mr. Laxalt said he was nonetheless doing exactly what he would be doing if the president were a declared candidate — putting together a grass-roots organization "unparalleled in the history of American politics" that, he said, would provide at least an extra five percentage points in a re-election campaign.

After touring the country recently, Mr. Laxalt returned to Washington convinced that Mr. Reagan is likely to be the first full-term president since Dwight D. Eisenhower to face no challenge within his own party. "It's almost sure, the lack of opposition," he said.

Mr. Laxalt said that Richard Vigrone, the direct-mail fund-raiser, cast his line in the water and found no takers on the deep right. And Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon encountered opposition among his own supporters after an exploratory foray into New Hampshire.

"Reagan's our star," Mr. Laxalt said. "And whatever else anyone says about him, he has a damn good sense of timing. I'm convinced he'll be a candidate."

Two recent incidents reveal the opposing characteristics of Mr. Reagan as a candidate: his timing, and, on the other hand, his inattention to detail, which has vexed aides during his campaigns.

During a motorcycle collision in Houston, a motorcycle policeman was hurt after a collision. The president left his limousine and rushed to his side. The injured policeman apologized, and Mr. Reagan responded: "You're sorry? I'm sorry." The president held the policeman's hand and they talked.

Secret Service agents tried to stop him from leaving the limousine in what appeared to be a dangerous situation. "I'm the president, and I'm going out there," Mr. Reagan said, and he did.

Then, a few days later, Mr.



SUPPORT FOR SOVIET JEWS — Avital Shcharansky, second from right, wife of Anatoli Shcharansky, the imprisoned Soviet dissident, walked Sunday with Yehuda Blum, right, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, during a march in New York City supporting Jews in the Soviet Union. Edward I. Koch, center, mayor of New York City, also took part. Holding the poster of Mr. Shcharansky was Matilda Cuomo, wife of the governor of New York state, Mario M. Cuomo.

Broad Base Urged for Democrats

By Dan Balow

Washington Post Service

SANTA FE, New Mexico — Political strategists for former President Jimmy Carter and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, agreed during the weekend that the courtship of individual constituents by Democratic presidential aspirants may prevent the party from winning the White House in 1984.

Speaking to the Association of State Democratic Chairs, Hamilton Jordan, who was White House chief of staff under Mr. Carter, and William Carrick, Mr. Kennedy's political director, outlined contrasting electoral strategies for defeating President Ronald Reagan, should he run for re-election.

Both argued that unless the Democratic Party can appeal to a broad cross section of American voters, the party's nominee will be in a difficult position.

"If the 1984 primaries are dominated exclusively by candidates responding to the demands of interest groups, it won't make much difference who is the nominee," Mr. Jordan said. "There will be no way for our party and our nominee to reach the average voter."

Mr. Carrick said, "We have got to develop a universal message to appeal to the American people as individuals and not as part of special interest groups."

The difficulty of defeating Mr. Reagan next year was a constant topic among the state party leaders gathered in Santa Fe. The message from Mr. Jordan and Mr. Carrick about constituents was well received by many of them.

Agreeing that constituents such as blacks, union members, women, environmentalists and homosexuals were essential for a candidate to win the Democratic nomination, Mr. Jordan said, "You need them... All I'm asking for is a heavy dose of pragmatism."

In a recent issue of *The New Republic*, Mr. Jordan said that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale suffered from his ties to various constituency groups and urged Mr. Mondale to take a public stand in

opposition to one or more of them. Mr. Jordan said in Santa Fe that he believed Mr. Mondale should "go to Lam Kirkland," the AFL-CIO president, "and say, 'I want labor's help, but not the endorsement'." Mr. Mondale is the current favorite to receive the official support of organized labor, which may endorse a candidate later this year.

The state party leaders, who met in New Mexico's capital for four days, agreed that Mr. Mondale had the lead for the Democratic nomination, not only in the polls but also in the strength of his state organizations. But there was some sentiment that he might have trouble holding on to that lead. There appeared to be growing interest in

Civic Groups in U.S. Working for City Hall

By John Herbers

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The neighborhood groups that used to demand better services from city halls around the nation are now being paid to provide those services themselves.

Under growing financial pressure and despite opposition from unions, many city governments are now hiring civic groups to perform services that have historically been carried out by public employees.

City hall gets more of its money but gives up central control in the process, officials say.

Here in Kansas City, the government has let contracts to three neighborhood organizations to carry out all inspections for health and safety code violations in the areas where the organizations are active.

In Portland, Oregon, neighborhood groups are repairing streets; in Louisville, Kentucky, they are constructing sidewalks; in Jacksonville, Florida, they are managing social service centers; in Boulder, Colorado, they are operating shelters for the poor; in Baltimore, they are maintaining parks; in Woodbury, New Jersey, they are rehabilitating housing; and in Canton, New York, they are assisting children and disabled people.

Such delegations of authority, unheard of in the past, are the latest development in the fast-evolving role of American neighborhood groups and in the "privatization" of local governments.

Mr. Glenn, quoting Ralph Waldo Emerson, made a favorable impression on the party leaders at a brunch at the governor's mansion.

Part of this trend is that neighborhood groups are becoming more formally organized and entrepreneurial.

In New York, for example,

the Southern Brooklyn Community Organization is performing services for other neighborhood organizations in running anti-crime patrols, housing and economic development programs.

For the cities, turning to the neighborhood groups that had sometimes been their adversaries is a new dimension in their efforts to reduce costs.

For the last four years, as tax revenues and federal aid have declined, the cities have been asking private corporations for voluntary aid and using private businesses to perform city services in hopes of savings in equipment and wages.

In a recent survey of 1,300 cities, the International City Managers Association found that 78 percent hired outside contractors to tow and store vehicles that were left illegally on the streets; one-third had contractors collect garbage; and one-fourth had profit-making concerns repairing their streets.

This shift is being supported by the Reagan administration as part of an ideological commitment to less government at all levels.

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

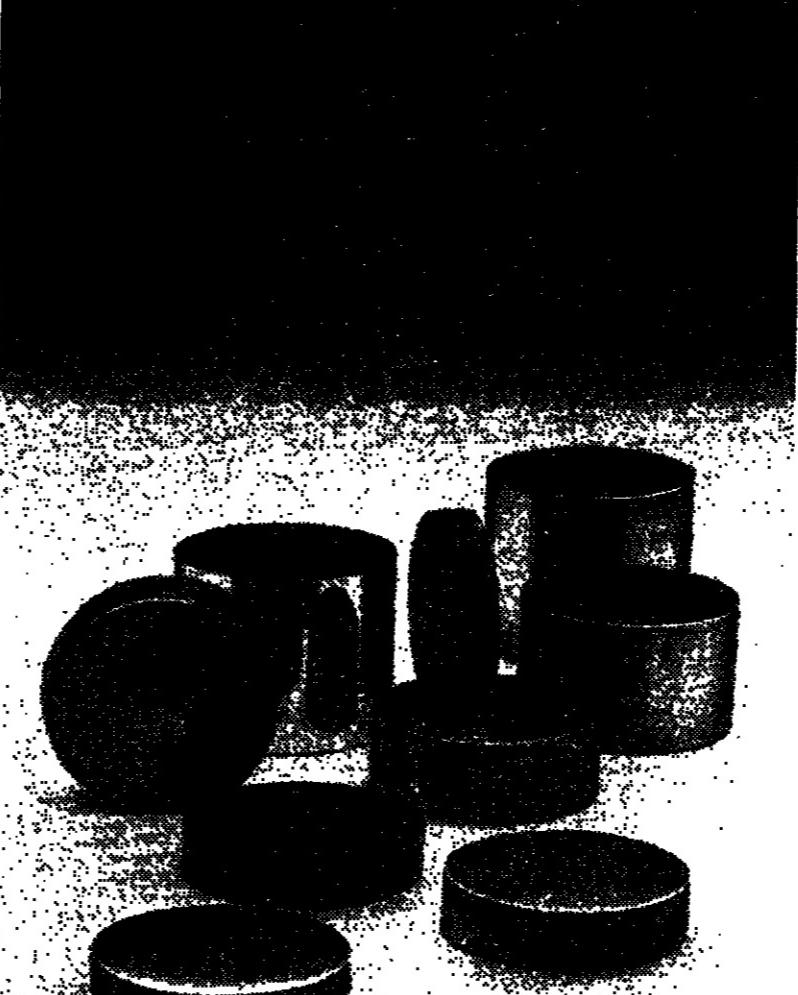
MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS
2nd Floor, Showroom
FLAWLESS MAKE-UP DEPARTMENT
Phone: 261 77 71

There's a place for you in Amsterdam's heart.

The Amsterdam Sonesta Hotel. Conveniently located in the heart of the centuries old city. Our 5-star hotel combines modern comfort and luxury with 17th century architecture and old world charm. Outstanding restaurants, health club, parking garage and a friendly bilingual staff.

Call Sonesta Instant Reservations
Paris 06 07 17 17 Frankfurt 0611 284 388
London 01 628 3451 Zurich 01 302 08 57
Or call the hotel direct 020 21 22 23
800 direct connection for the cost of a local call

Amsterdam Sonesta Hotel
Kattengat One, 1012-SZ Amsterdam, Holland



Raising finance from the international capital markets?

When you need substantial funds from the international markets you want the certainty that the money will be raised and the terms will be right.

At Lloyds Bank we are both a merchant and commercial bank. Integrating proven skills with financial strength, we match your needs with the conditions of the market place. And we know we must serve your future interests as well as satisfy your current requirement.

We help you decide on the appropriate instruments, whether syndicated eurocurrency loans or other facilities, eurobonds or other international securities.

You obtain immediate access to the international capital markets through our experts



...our integration makes it certain

based in the banking centres of the world. With our established record you can be confident of professional and efficient service.

Mandate us to lead manage your financing. You appoint a bank able to commit substantial funds and to place effectively in the markets. A bank with the experience to innovate responsibly, and the reputation which ensures success.

Wherever you deal with us, you secure the fast and sure response that gives you the edge.

Lloyds Bank International

STOCKHOLM

Sheraton Style

The beautiful waterfront location in the heart of the shopping and business district is only one of the reasons you'll enjoy Sheraton. This hotel is tailor-made for people who set high standards for their work and leisure. Special features include meeting and banquet facilities and 24-hour room service. And at the luxurious Sheraton Towers every room offers a balcony view plus all the special Sheraton extras that will make your business stay an unforgettable one.

For reservations and information call
6-079-2800 | **0611-295306**
in Paris | in Frankfurt

01-636-6411 | **185063**
in London | in Munich

Or call your local Sheraton Hotel or Reservation office, or your travel agent.

S
Stockholm Sheraton

Tegelbacken 8, Box 269, 101 23 Stockholm 1
Tel.: 08-14 26 00 Telex: (854) 17750

Farmers' Protests Rekindle Spain's Mistrust of French

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Bands of French farmers have been stopping Spanish trucks in southern France in recent days and spilling agricultural produce onto the roads, producing headlines in the Spanish press and outrage in Spanish hearts.

The protests, which began May 15, have grown in scope and violence. On Friday, French farmers and winegrowers, agitating against what they say are low prices paid for their produce, vowed to set up a blockade across southern France, from the Pyrenees to the Rhone Valley.

Trucks carrying goods from Morocco, West Germany and Italy have been affected, but most of the assaults have been carried out on Spanish vehicles. Newspapers here assert that 39 have been attacked. Some have had their cargo set on fire.

The actions of the farmers have set off a wave of anti-French sentiment.

A group of Spanish farmers besieged the French Embassy on Friday, pelting it with tomatoes, lettuce and eggs. As the produce smashed through the windows, the crowd cheered and chanted, "What's good for the Spanish is good for the French!"

The angry actions of French producers over lower-priced Spanish goods, are only the latest wrinkle in Spanish-French relations, which are anything but smooth even in the best of times.

The two governments, both Socialist, have been making a concerted effort to at least give the appearance of closer cooperation on a series of issues.

One is the problem of terrorism in the Basque region, which extends on both sides of the Pyrenees. Madrid has long asserted that terrorism by the Basque separatist organization that is known by its initials in the Basque language, ETA, would cease or at least greatly diminish if only the French would act against the leaders operating across the border.

Another is Spain's long-pending application to join the European Community. France fears a sudden influx of cheaper Spanish as well as Portuguese agricultural produce.

A series of top-level visits by French leaders recently has tried to lay both issues to rest. The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, was here a week ago, proclaiming that France "wanted and needed" Spain in the Common Market as soon as possible.

"We've cleared away the ghosts," his Spanish counterpart, Fernando Morán, said, referring in general terms to problems between the two countries.

Some more specific ghost-clearing was presumably conducted a few days later by Paul Coussenier, director-general of the French police, who came for talks with the head of the Spanish police, Rafael del Rio.

But he did not endear himself

with an observation that drugs posed a greater danger than terrorism. And he restated the problem in dealing with Basque terrorists on French soil — "When they haven't broken the laws of France, it's very difficult to attack them."

A major figure in the French offensive to overcome Spanish mistrust of the powerful neighbor to the north has been the new French ambassador, Pierre Guidoni, a Socialist deputy in the French National Assembly and a friend of the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González.

Recently, the ambassador created a stir with a series of interviews to rebut what he termed "anti-French propaganda." It was time, he said in the newspaper Diario 16, to end the "legend of a bad France, always out to pestle Spain." Really, he said, France loved Spain.

But then the French farmers intervened. On Tuesday about 200 blocked the roads near Nîmes and emptied vegetables, lemons and other produce from 12 Spanish trucks onto the roads.

Spanish farmers accused the French police of turning a blind eye to the attacks and threatened retaliation against French trucks here in "legitimate self-defense."

Anti-French sentiments run deep, a product not just of Napoleon's conquest but of modern-day resentments and slights, ranging from the way Spanish maids are perceived to be treated in Paris to perceptions of snobbish attitudes among French tour groups in the Costa del Sol.



United Press International
A truck is attacked by angry farmers in the Languedoc in southern France. They were protesting EC farm policy and have vowed to set up a blockade across southern France.

2 Italian Customs Officials Fined Over Tax Scandal

Reuters
ROME — Two Italian customs officials involved in a gasoline tax evasion scandal were fined Monday by Italy's highest financial court.

General Raffaele Giudice and

Donato Lo Prete, whose main job was to fight tax evasion and smuggling, were each fined 50 billion lire (\$34 million) for their part in the fraud, first reported three years ago, which is estimated to have cost the state up to \$2 billion.

United Press International

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher entered the second week of Britain's election campaign Monday with a strong lead in public opinion polls while the leader of the Labor Party, Michael Foot, attacked Conservative Party advertising to win black votes as

cratic-Liberal Alliance about record unemployment.

With about three million people — 13.4 percent of the work force — out of work, unemployment dominated the first week of campaigning, but the black vote promised to be this week's disputed issue. Britain's ethnic vote has usually gone to the Labor Party. But both the Conservatives and Labor plan an aggressive campaign for black support in this election.

The Conservative party caused controversy even before it officially began. The issue concerned an election poster featuring a well-dressed black man with the slogan "Labor says he's black. Tories say he's British" — an attempt to convey the idea that Labor treat blacks as a special case while Conservatives see them as equals.

Mr. Foot said he was outraged by the "degrading" advertisement because the Conservatives had passed the Nationality Act, which guarantees equal citizenship for all but also limits immigration from former British colonies.

"It is a further degrading advertisement that the Conservatives have issued in this campaign," Mr. Foot said. "They introduced the Nationality Act, which we believe has racist element in it. We are committed to repeat that act as soon as we get the opportunity."

Black Labor candidates quickly denounced the poster as an insult.

"They don't understand that people in ethnic minorities feel black and British and don't like to be thought of as exclusively one or the other," said John Tilley, a Labor candidate in South London.

For the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, the election seemed to be turning into a fight for survival.

In the last session of Parliament the Social Democrats had 29 of the 635 seats, all but one of the party's legislators split from the Labor Party as it swung to the left. A straw poll of 20 key constituencies by London Weekend Television indicated the alliance would not win any seats — barring strong personal votes.

The Liberal Party also seemed likely in the poll to lose seats to the Conservatives.

Political commentators warned the survey was merely a straw poll with interviews with as few as 20 persons in each constituency. But the bigger national polls also had gloomy news for the alliance, saying its share of the vote was a stagnant 19 percent. The British electoral system is based on winning a plurality in each contest, not on proportional representation.

Meanwhile, The Times of London quoted senior Conservatives whom it did not identify as saying that Mrs. Thatcher was likely to appoint the chairman of the Conservative Party, Cecil Parkinson, as foreign secretary if she is re-elected. He would replace Francis Pym, widely reported to be too moderate for Mrs. Thatcher's liking.

Black Labor candidates quickly denounced the poster as an insult.

"They don't understand that people in ethnic minorities feel black and British and don't like to be thought of as exclusively one or the other," said John Tilley, a Labor candidate in South London.

6 Air Force Officers On Trial in Zimbabwe

Reuters
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Six white Zimbabwe Air Force officers on trial Monday for charges of helping South African saboteurs blow up 13 combat planes, about a quarter of the service's air strength.

All six pleaded not guilty to the charges. Their British lawyer said he would challenge self-incriminating statements the defendants had made on the grounds that the men had been forced to make them under torture.

The prosecution charged that the officers had formed a "sabotage committee" in 1981, a year after the end of white rule in what had been known as Rhodesia, and the birth of independent Zimbabwe.

The committee, the prosecutors said, had helped three South African agents to enter Zimbabwe's main air force base at Thornhill, 127 miles (203 kilometers) southwest of Harare, last July 25 and to plant the explosives.

The government estimated damage to the planes and other military equipment at 7.2 million Zimbabwe dollars (\$7.5 million) and said the attack had left a severe gap in Zimbabwe's defenses.

Harry Ognall, a lawyer brought from Britain to lead the defense team, said his clients had been threatened, assaulted and subjected to electric shock torture in an effort to force them to incriminate themselves in statements. He said the statements were later confirmed before magistrates under irregular procedures.

Defense lawyers said last year that the officers' torture reports were supported by medical evidence, and Mr. Ognall said Monday that a doctor would be called to testify.

Each defendant was charged under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, a sweeping anti-crime law in Zimbabwe.

The highest ranking of the six is Hugh Slatter, the air vice marshal who had been the air force's chief of staff and deputy commander. Before his arrest he was on an air force board of inquiry into the attack. Wing Commander Peter Briscoe had been the chief training officer for the air force and president of the board of inquiry.

The other defendants include Air Commodore Philip Pile, who had been chief of operations for the air force and another board of inquiry member; Wing Commander Barry Cox, a squadron leader stationed at Thornhill, and Flight Lieutenant Neville Weir, a member of the regiment in charge of base security at Thornhill, and Barrington Lloyd.

South Sudan To Be Split Into 3 Areas

Reuters
KHARTOUM, Sudan — President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, trying to quell unrest in the southern part of the country, has decided to divide the south into three regions.

The south, which is mainly Christian and animist, has enjoyed considerable autonomy since 1972 after 17 years of war with the Moslem north.

General Nimeiri's decision, to be announced formally during this week's celebrations to mark the 14th anniversary of his rule, was believed to have been prompted by recent signs of dissent in the south after a decade of calm.

Early last year, General Nimeiri said he was considering dividing the south into smaller regions. But he scrapped the plan because of what he said was his concern for the region's unity.

He was also believed to want to facilitate Khartoum's dealings with the south, which has complained about the slow pace of its development and the small share of government money it has received. The area is poor and sparsely populated.

Last week, 70 southern mutineers were killed when the army moved to crush a military rebellion in the province of Jonglei. The Sudan News Agency quoted military sources as saying "foreign circles" had supplied the rebels with cash and military equipment. In January, southern tribesmen killed 13 Arab merchants in the town of Ar-

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, dramatic, educational, juvenile, etc. Send resume and sample copy to: Author Services Dept., Box 1000, Harper & Row Publishers, 515 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022.

May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid

The conference will be addressed by Felipe González and those members of his government most directly involved in formulating and implementing the policies that will affect business in Spain. Additional presentations will be given by bankers, businessmen and trade union officials.

The proceedings will be chaired by José María Figueras, President of the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, and Lee W. Huetner, Publisher of the International Herald Tribune.

Each session will be followed by a question and answer period and simultaneous English, French and Spanish translations will be provided at all times.

To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below today.

MAY 30, 1983

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY

Felipe González, President of the Government

FOREIGN POLICY

Angel Vives, Executive Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOREIGN TRADE

Guillermo de la Désena, Secretary General of Commerce

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY

José Álvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain, Miguel Angel Fernández Ordóñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS

Chairman: Rafael Temes, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

Alejandro Albert, Managing Director, Banco Hispano Americano

Henri Lanzerre, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, BNP, España S.A.

Richard W. May, Vice President and Country Manager, The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Industry

Enrique Moya, President of the National Industry Institute (INI)

FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY

José Víctor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance

Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSMEN

Chairman: Adrián Pérez, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Horst Semmel, General Manager, ABG Telefunkens Spain

Manuel Soto, Managing Partner, Arthur Andersen & Co., Europe

José María Vizcaíno, General Manager, Ramón Vizcaíno, S.A.

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Víctor Pérez Díaz, Professor of Sociology, Madrid University

TRADE UNION POLICY

Nicolás Redondo, Secretary General of UGT

Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO

SOCIAL POLICY

Joaquín Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

CONFERENCE LOCATION

Palace Hotel

Plaza de las Cortes, 7, Madrid 14, Spain

Telephone: 429 7351/429 4144. Telex: 22727

For information on room reservations please contact the hotel directly.

□ Please invoice □ Check enclosed 24-5-83

To reserve for last remaining conference places contact the International Herald Tribune
Tel.: 747.12.65, ext. 301 or telex: 612 832.

South Africa Warned On Delay on Namibia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
UNITED NATIONS, New York

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar has warned that delays by South Africa in granting independence to South-West Africa, or Namibia, are a threat to all of southern Africa.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's warning, issued on Friday, preceded a week-long debate by at least 21 foreign ministers starting Monday. The debate is aimed at persuading South Africa to put a five-year-old UN Security Council independence plan for Namibia into force.

The plan, known as Resolution 435, calls for withdrawal of South African troops and installation of an interim UN administration backed by peacekeeping forces until free elections are held.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said that the main obstacle to the plan was recent insistence that independence depended on the simultaneous withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban troops in neighboring Angola. Such demands have been made by South Africa and the United States, but the secretary-general did not name countries.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar noted that recurrent fighting between guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, known as SWAPO, and South African forces had caused "numerous casualties" among civilians.

South Africa has administered the mineral-rich territory illegally according to the United Nations, since the end of World War I.

A spokesman for the South African mission said Ambassador Kurt von Schmidten would lead the South African delegation in the council debate. The representatives of the South African government were banished from the assembly in 1974 because of their government's race-segregation policies.

Guerrilla supporters of SWAPO, recognized by the United Nations as the sole representative of the Namibian people, have battled

for the right to speak, even though they lack the right to vote.

France and Britain are certain to face censure at a British delegate

said. West Germany and Canada drafted the plan and undertook to try to bring it to fruition. Their failure is expected to come under heavy criticism from Third World states during the debate.

France and Britain are certain to face censure at a British delegate

Cambodian Children Leave a Graphic Record of Horror

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

KHAO-I-DANG CAMP, Thailand — In one recent drawing, a outh sits under a tree by a river in seemingly peaceful, idyllic scene, but his thoughts carry him back to Cambodia where, with ribs showing and a sad expression on his face, he sits forlornly before an empty rice pail.

Other drawings are more graphic. They depict executions, torture and starvation at the hands of the Communist Khmer Rouge, who formerly ruled Cambodia. Several show people tied to trees and being stabbed or shot by figures clad in black. Others portray mass graves, emaciated people working in fields, pregnant women being disemboweled.

This is the troubled art of Cambodian children. But even more troubling than the art itself is that the drawings are not of the imagination. Rather, they are memories of scenes witnessed or experienced by the children themselves, chil-

dren who have lost their parents and in some cases were orphaned by what they saw.

More than four years after the Khmer Rouge were driven from power, the Cambodian children still suffer from painful memories. Many are still tormented by sights of the brutal, often senseless deaths of parents and siblings, and many are still struggling to work out their who suffered refuse to fade.

The horror of life under the Khmer Rouge "will always be with the children, no matter how old they get or where they go," said a Western social worker at this refugee camp. "They can't erase it."

When the guerrillas led by Pol Pot took power in April 1975, they began a brutal experiment in social engineering designed to destroy the old Cambodia and reshape a radical new communist society from scratch.

Many children were separated from their families as the Khmer Rouge took them away to work in "mobile teams" far from their homes. They lived in groups of up to 100 other children and worked "incredibly long hours," said the social worker, who did not want to be named.

When the children arrived at the Thai-Cambodian border, many were among the most malnourished of the skeletal figures with

bloated stomachs who managed to make it that far.

As refugee workers began to sort them out, 3,500 Cambodian children who arrived without parents were placed in holding centers inside Thailand. Over the next three years, 1,500 of them were reunited with relatives in Thailand, in camps on the border or in Western resettlement countries.

Thousands of other parentless children joined nomadic families, were forced into Khmer Rouge-controlled camps or enlisted in the noncommunist Cambodian resistance factions battling the Vietnamese.

Reliable figures are impossible to come by, but it is estimated that tens of thousands of children may have been orphaned after 1975 as their parents were executed or died of illness, starvation or overwork under the Khmer Rouge. In all, the terrible Khmer Rouge experiment is believed to have cost the lives of one million to two million Cambodians.

Despite periods of depression anxiety, refugee workers say, the Cambodian children generally show what one called "remarkable resilience." By and large, they do not seem to harbor feelings of revenge as it is understood in the West. Rather, many are imbued with a burning desire to succeed, to make good their lives.

An example is a 15-year-old boy from Siem Reap whom refugee workers called Thon. He is determined to be a doctor and wants to go to a Western country to study. He has told social workers he wants to go back to Cambodia eventually when he has gained the knowledge to help his people.

Currently, the unaccompanied minors get a "degree of priority" in processing for resettlement in the United States, an American refugee official said. But once they reach the age of 18 they are no longer eligible for special consideration and become, in the eyes of immigration officials, part of the general Khao-I-Dang camp population of 38,000.

Thus, the inevitable process of growing up works against the children's chance to begin a new life, no matter what they may have been through as minors.

A case in point is the story of a boy called San. As the Khmer

Rouge were being routed in 1979, he left his mobile team to find his family. Arriving home, he found that his father and elder brother had been killed, his mother disemboweled and a sister raped and thrown in jail, where she died. San was 14.

He then managed to locate two younger brothers aged 9 and 13 and two sisters aged 11 and 12. He brought the four of them plus a friend from his native Battambang province to the Thai border. At the border he saw his friend blown up and killed when he stepped on a land mine.

According to refugee workers, San has looked after his younger brothers and sisters ever since. But now he is over 18 and no longer qualifies as an unaccompanied minor. He has a fiancée in the United States, from whom he has been separated for over a year.

Many of the children still cannot talk about their experiences in Cambodia. For some, it is only their art that allows them to express themselves.

Neil Boothby, a child psychologist who worked at Khao-I-Dang from July 1981 to February 1982, recently described such a child in "Indochina Issues," a publication of Washington's Center for International Policy.

"I Mom, an 11-year-old girl at Khao-I-Dang, had recurrent nightmares about the day the Khmer Rouge executed her father. She drew a picture of the scene, then described her feelings about it.

"When the soldiers took my father away, I wanted to stop them," Mr. Boothby quoted her as saying. "My mother held me and said it was no use, they would only hurt me, too. They stabbed him with knives. What could I do? I was just a child."

Unlike adults, Mr. Boothby wrote, the children often do not talk about their fears until they are put down on paper. Even then, the trauma sometimes may still be too great. A Time magazine report last year described a girl at Khao-I-Dang who drew a picture of a mysterious circular device when she arrived at the camp at the age of 8. Two years went by before she explained the device: It was a portable guillotine, and the children of her work group were forced to use it on each other.

HOTEL PARKER MERIDIEN NEW YORK

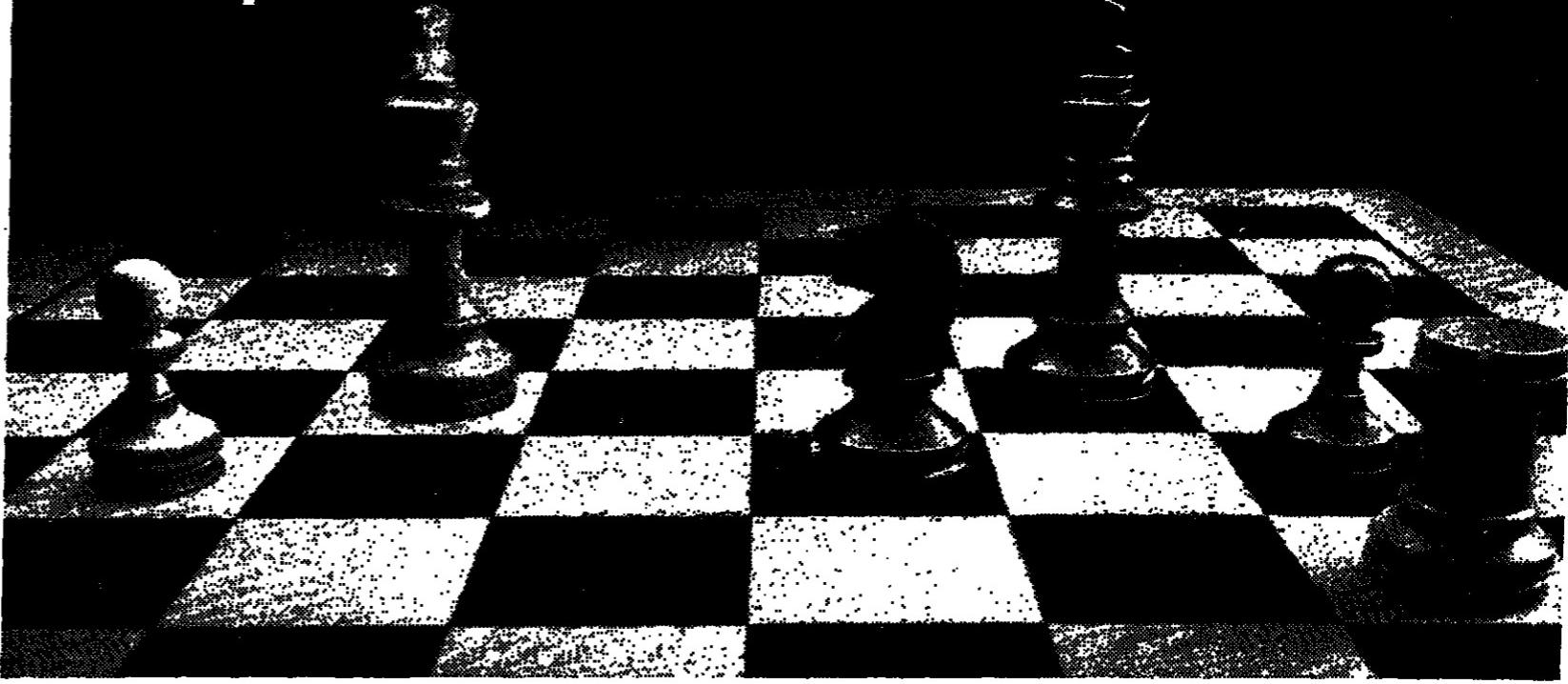


THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING IN NEW YORK

MERIDIEN
LES HOTELS D'AIR FRANCE

You can find this French art of fine living in Montreal, Houston, Boston and soon in San Francisco, New Orleans, Mexico city. Call "Meridien Reservation International" in Paris 757.15.70., in London 491.35.16. for all the Meridien hotels: Paris, Nice, Lyons, Tours, Athens, Tunis, Monastir, Mohammedia, Cairo, Baghdad, Palmyra, Damascus, Latakia, Kuwait, Al Khor, Dhahran, Jeddah, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Khouroum, Dokar, Bujumbura, Kigali, Port-Gentil, Brazzaville, Douala, Gisenyi, Saint-Louis, Bahia, Rio, Tokyo, Hong Kong city, Hong Kong airport, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mauritius Paradise, Mauritius Brabant, Reunion. Next openings: Colombo, Delhi, Singapore city, Singapore Changi, Aleppo, Porto, Lisbon, Warsaw, Helipolis, Alexandria.

The number of our system solutions in plant construction parallels the multitude of possibilities in chess.



Corsica Hit by Wave of Bombings

By John Vincor
New York Times Service

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil — The recent exhumation of a systems analyst who killed his wife because she wanted to leave him for another man has drawn national attention to the Brazilian legal precept that accepts such reaction as "legitimate defense of honor."

The 1980 killing united the fragmented Brazil women's movement and spurred the creation of organizations in various cities to help wives suffering violence in their homes.

The 35-year-old defendant, Marcio Stancioli, shot his wife, Eloisa, five times as she lay sleeping in the expensive home they shared with their two children in this provincial capital. He told the court he did so after she confirmed his suspicions that she was interested in someone else and wanted to end their marriage.

"We worry now that the fact that Marcio got off will embolden men to step up the violence against their wives," said Maria de Lourdes Baeza, a sociologist with the Belo Horizonte women's center.

Ariosoaldo de Campos Pires, the defense attorney, based his argument on the effect Mr. Stancioli's

jealousy had on his passions and on the fact that Mrs. Stancioli, the operator of a chain of fashionable clothing stores, customarily spent the day out of the house at her work. "When a woman marries," he told the all-male jury, "she does so for the home and for the children."

The jurors ruled in early May that Mr. Stancioli was justified in taking action, but that he had used excessive means under the terms of the Brazilian law. Based on this finding, Judge Celso Alves de Melo gave him a suspended sentence of two years.

In a packed courtroom, the decision was applauded by males and jeered by women.

Celma Albano, head of the Belo Horizonte women's group, complained that "the fact that she had a busy professional life was held up as evidence that she had abandoned her kids while the fact that she was hard-working was presented as evidence that he was a good husband."

Antonio Orfeo Brahma, the homicide chief here, and the defense attorney did a brilliant job, but added that "the only reason he won his client's freedom is that he played perfectly to the machismo in this society." Mr. Brahma said that in his

jury trial was a feminist study commission that since the first verdict favoring Mr. Street there had been 722 cases in São Paulo alone in which men had killed female companions.

Among the evidence in the Stancioli trial was a feminist study

commission that since the first verdict favoring Mr. Street there had been 722 cases in São Paulo alone in which men had killed female

companions.

Thus, the inevitable process of

growing up works against the chil-

dren's chance to begin a new life,

no matter what they may have

been through as minors.

A case in point is the story of a

boy called San. As the Khmer

Take the Finest



And all solutions from AEG are top solutions for top efficiency.

Demanda in plant construction can no longer be met by standard solutions. Extensive services are required — from project planning to the implementation of a plant ready for production, including personnel training and regular servicing. Each system solution has to be specifically checked against individual objectives of the customer. In other words: only integrated and individually worked-out system solutions have a chance in the future. Decisive prerequisite is an essential detail: Electronic and Electrical Technology.

In addition to offering a multitude of possibilities of system solutions, AEG-TELEFUNKEN is one of the few companies in the world to offer all in one: e.g. energy supply, drive systems, instrumentation and control systems and automation and hardware and software systems. Thus, AEG-TELEFUNKEN combines reliable equipment



technology with distinctive know-how in plant construction.

Our scientists and engineers are familiar with all problems of process technology. In searching for solutions, they closely work together with partners from highly specific fields of applications. Only thus, truly individual problem solutions are achieved.

Development and realization of complete integrated system solutions in plant construction provide the prerequisites for the efficiency and the innovative power of

AEG-TELEFUNKEN, also in specific areas of plant engineering, e.g. automation systems for rational production processes, material-flow systems, equipment for foundry and steel works, rolling mills and mining operations, supply installations and infrastructure systems of large buildings, electrical equipment for ships and off-shore systems, space technology, solar technology and systems for military technology.

We gladly inform you in detail on the many potentialities and the decisive advantages of a cooperation with AEG-TELEFUNKEN.

Please, just write to us.

AEG-TELEFUNKEN

Industrial, Marine and Special Systems Group

I am interested in receiving further information on system solutions in electronic and electrical technology from AEG-TELEFUNKEN.

Name: _____

Company: _____

Department: _____

Address: _____

To AEG-TELEFUNKEN
Attn. Mr. Zuther, A41Vi, Lyoner Strasse 56, D-6000 Frankfurt 71

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Freedom to Travel

The Reagan administration does not want you to travel to Cuba. Isolation of the Caribbean communist state is the objective, and prohibiting the spending of hard currency there is a way to keep the pressure on. But it is not an easy thing to limit travel by U.S. citizens. The Supreme Court has held that freedom to travel is a constitutional right closely related to rights that the Bill of Rights protects. A 1976 amendment to the Passport Act prohibits the executive branch from limiting peacetime travel without the authorization of Congress except for health and safety reasons.

What did the Reagan Treasury Department do in the face of these restrictions? Last year it issued regulations prohibiting most travelers from using dollars to pay for expenses incident to travel to Cuba. But there was a roadblock to this approach: A 1977 law requires the president to declare a national emergency and to consult with Congress before imposing such financial restrictions. So, instead, the Treasury relied on the Trading With the Enemy Act, a 1917 statute giving the president broad powers to impose economic sanctions against foreign countries. Now the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston has struck down the Treasury regulations and held that the government had to comply with the 1977 law.

This case is troublesome in two respects.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Budget Paralysis

A budget sets priorities and ratifies hard choices. When budget-writing fails, politics fails, and the U.S. Senate's current paralysis amounts to a double dangerous failure.

Congress used to write budgets piecemeal, not knowing the totals until every bill was passed and not bothering even then to adjust unwanted imbalance. But in 1974, to defeat President Nixon's impoundment of spending he disapproved, the legislators created their own control system. They set priorities in an annual budget resolution and held themselves to tax and spending bills that fit the pattern.

It has been a sensitive process. Now prospective deficits make it critical. If Congress cannot escape the budget gridlock, it may destroy the process and with it all confidence that fiscal policies can hold the deficits in check. Mr. Reagan, although he tries to lay all the blame on Congress, contributed to the breakdown with excessive tax cuts and military budgets that he still defends too rigidly.

But it is Congress's turn to point a better course. The House, to be sure, has a budget resolution that would cut the coming year's deficit more than Mr. Reagan's proposals do. But that would be achieved by repealing the personal income tax cut scheduled for July. Desirable as repeal would be once recovery is assured, it is unwise at this stage.

The Senate's problem runs even deeper. It cannot muster a majority for any combination

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Immigration Reform

Major immigration reform legislation has been passed by the Senate and chances are good the House will act early this summer.

The Simpson-Mazzoli bill is a comprehensive measure designed to curb the flow of illegal immigrants by imposing sanctions on employers who hire them. It would grant amnesty to some who came to the United States without authorization but have been in the country for some time and have put down roots.

Both elements of this bill drew fire. Some liberals opposed employer sanctions, and some conservatives fought the amnesty. Those who voted against final passage were from both ends of the political spectrum; they included Senators Kennedy and Cranston and Senators Helms and East. The broad middle, however, supported both parts of the compromise, and the bill was passed 76 to 18.

Debate on the measure was lively — 20 amendments were considered — but never acrimonious. Veteran Congress-watchers give great credit to the co-author and Senate manager of the bill, Alan Simpson of Wyoming.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Dioxin Challenges Europe

Dioxin is said to be the most deadly poison on the face of the earth. Its capacity for doing harm was demonstrated in 1976 when an explosion at a chemical plant at Seveso in Italy scattered a tiny quantity over the surrounding district, with horrific results on people, livestock and land. Eight months ago seven ounces of this useless and uniquely destructive compound, 150,000 times more toxic than the equivalent weight of cyanide, disappeared in the heart of Europe. The missing consignment

was gathered up on the site after the Seveso disaster, mixed into two tons of inert material and sealed in 41 steel drums. These were at last rediscovered a few days ago, coyly stashed away in the ruins of an old slaughterhouse in northern France. If even a Seveso cannot persuade people to be careful, the European Community, with its penchant for standardization, ought as a matter of extreme urgency to draw up a convention on the disposal of dangerous waste before this growing problem leads to something even worse.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR MAY 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: For the Lady Who Weds

PARIS — In his review of the book "Modern Marriage and How to Bear It" in The Daily Chronicle, Mr. Tighe Hopkins says that the author, Mrs. Braby, is clear-minded, serious and humorous. She has no more sympathy with the girl who sought a husband "for the convenience of having room for my clothes" than with the well-to-do bachelor who "cannot afford" a wife. Regale the husband with flattery in season, and appropriate banter when he boggles at the bills. "Never cry," is her advice to the wife, and to ladies having matrimony in view she recommends a preliminary canter or ante-nuptial fling, as much knowledge of the other sex as can with modesty be come by, and some trifling skill in accounts.

1933: The Fed Goes Shopping

WASHINGTON — First steps under the recently enacted inflation act were taken with the announcement by Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin that the Federal Reserve had been authorized to begin open-market operations to purchase \$25,000,000 worth of Government short-term securities and withhold them from the market. Should the Federal Reserve be unable to carry out this program, the President is then authorized, if necessary, to order the issuance of Treasury notes for the purchase, the notes to become legal tender. No estimation of the amount of the next block that will be purchased was forthcoming, but it will undoubtedly depend on the success of the present order.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor LEE W. HUEBNER
Editor ROLAND PINSON
Associate Publisher RENE BONDY
Deputy Editor FRANCOIS DESMAISON
Editor ROBERT K. McCABE
Associate Editor SAMUEL ABT
Associate Editor CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine,
France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 62178 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thoyer.
Gen. Mgr. Astor: Alain Lecour, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
S.A. du capital: 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Comptoir Particulier No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$120 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Nuclear Nonsense: The Needless Crisis in Europe

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union are heading for an artificially created crisis in Western Europe this fall that proves the folly of politicians who use nuclear weapons to solve their political and diplomatic problems.

Deployment is scheduled to begin in December of a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles that the American military originally did not want to build and for which there are no Soviet targets not already covered by other U.S. nuclear weapons. Every target that the new missiles will be pointed at is already a target for some existing U.S. nuclear weapon.

Moscow has put itself in a similar

ly ridiculous position. Since the late 1970s, despite growing NATO concerns, the Soviets have built up a force of more than 350 SS-20 intermediate-range missiles, each with three warheads, that is far beyond any conceivable military need.

Of these SS-20s, 240 or so are aimed at Western Europe. That is enough for more than 720 warheads, each 10 times more powerful than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. As there are fewer than 200 West European targets for nuclear warheads of that size, the Soviets must want them for coercion or bargaining.

Neither superpower is prepared for a show down in Europe at the end of this year. Both have serious problems at home and inside their alliances. Theoretically, at least, the negotiations in Geneva could provide a way out of this absurd situation, but in fact they are unlikely to do so. The allied leaders who are about to hold a summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, might also look for a way out, but they won't.

So what ought to be nonsense is a real crisis. Anti-nuclear groups in Western Europe, fired up by talk of an impending nuclear war, have mobilized millions of men, women and children for demonstrations and marches. Soviet officials are making public and private threats to deploy new nuclear weapons. West European governments and party coalitions face serious political challenges. The future of the 34-year-old NATO alliance is said to be in jeopardy.

As the December deployment date approaches, it seems the superpowers have voluntarily begun a game of nuclear "chicken," with the world looking on to see which one blinks first.

It is fitting, given the ironic history of these missiles, that the Reagan ad-

ministration's "zero-zero" proposal that the United States withhold deployment (the first zero) if the Soviets destroy all their medium-range missiles (the second zero)—originated in the late 1970s with the Dutch peace movement. It was brought to Brussels in 1979 by the Netherlands delegation when the two-track option was being put together.

It was rejected at that time as too idealistic and clearly unacceptable by Moscow. According to U.S. officials who were there, it was also turned down because it would be too hard a position to back off from once the Soviets turned it down.

Nonetheless, Mr. Weinberger bought it and came back to Washington to sell it as administration policy. However, the State Department under then-Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. pushed for the same arms negotiating formulation favored by the Carter administration—equal missiles for both superpowers at the lowest possible levels.

Now, however, the Reagan administration has drawn away from the "zero-zero option" and proposed an "interim agreement" that is in fact a variant of the original Haig State Department formulation—equal numbers of warheads and missiles for the United States and the Soviet Union at the lowest possible levels.

But the position of the United States has not budged on one basic point—that as long as the Soviet Union maintains SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe, the United States will deploy an equal number of new missiles in Europe. And the Soviets, while changing the numbers and the approach of their initial position, have also held to their basic point—that the European balance should be provided by British and French nuclear systems and not new U.S. missiles should be deployed.

What is the outlook?

To evade the December deployment deadline, an agreement must emerge in Geneva in the next few months. It probably won't, and then there will be a pause while the Russians withdraw from the talks and decide what to do next.

Luckily, the deployment schedule is exceedingly slow. The original planners back in 1979 expected that the negotiations to limit numbers would only become serious after the first missiles reached Europe.

The initial group of nine Pershings, for example, is expected to take months to become operational. The entire deployment of 108 is to require at least two years. The cruise missile deployments are expected to spread over almost six years.

In a more sensible world, the experience of U.S. and Soviet negotiators in the Geneva intermediate-range missile talks, Paul Nitze and Yuri Kvitinski, would be able to guide their respective governments toward a mutually acceptable compromise. But this is not likely now.

A year ago, in an unusual initiative begun by Mr. Nitze, the two negotiators did draw up a framework for a settlement. The Americans would drop the Pershing and in the coming years the number of U.S. cruise missiles deployed in Europe would be equal to the number of SS-20s based west of the Urals. In turn, the Soviets would freeze at 108 the SS-20s in the Far East aimed at China, Japan and other targets, including countries where the United States maintains nuclear weapons. Moscow turned the idea down, as did Washington after some initial study. But that framework is still available.

Perhaps what is needed is a grander step, like merging the Euromissile talks with those on strategic arms reductions, in order to work out some overall mix for all land- and submarine-based nuclear warheads missiles that fire them and airplanes capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

That approach would mean giving de facto recognition to Moscow's view that the planned European-based U.S. nuclear missile systems are equal to U.S.-based longer-range missiles that can reach Soviet territory. (Americans might understand this point better if the Soviets were putting similar weapons in Cuba.)

In new negotiations that take into account all medium- and long-range weapons, it would be much easier to balance weapons belonging not only to the Soviets and Americans, but to the British, French and Chinese as well. The object would not be exactly identical numbers on both sides, but a balance of forces that left both sides feeling relatively secure.

But, as you may have noticed, this is not a sensible world. The new missiles in Europe have taken on political importance for Mr. Reagan and Yuri Andropov, Helmut Kohl and Margaret Thatcher that is already far beyond their limited military value.

The only certainty today is that deployment of these militarily unnecessary and unwanted weapons, unaccompanied by some imaginative arms control negotiations, will lead us down a totally new, uncharted hole in the nuclear wonderland.

The Washington Post

Coming Soon, a Policy Vacation

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The muddle that passes for policy-making in Washington these days is understandable, if not laudable, provided you keep one factor clearly in mind. Most of the key decisions are being shaped by a calendar that the people in authority are trying to keep hidden.

The circled date on that concealed calendar is Nov. 6, 1984, when the president, one-third of the Senate and the entire membership of the House of Representatives will be up for re-election.

Politicians never forget the next election date, of course, but until quite recently Nov. 6, 1984, seemed a long way away. Coming out of last November's midterm election there was a near-universal sense that there might be a respite from short-term political calculations.

The administration and Congress looked forward to a passage in which policy problems might be addressed on their own terms and not just for personal or partisan gain.

Everyone knew it would not last forever. Indeed, there has been a broad consensus that by the time Congress returns from its 1983 summer holiday the policy-making period will be over and politics will once again reign supreme.

By then the president will or will not be a declared candidate for re-election. If he is, his every act and statement will be examined for its political purpose and motive. If he is not, many of the key senators in his party will be scrambling to succeed him. As for the Democrats,

can Pete Domenici. But that plan was torpedoed by President Reagan. He made it very clear he would fight to keep his original tax-cut proposal in place for 1984, and let the deficit problem await a second term, or the next president.

Everyone, including Mr. Reagan, recognizes that eventually the deficits must be reduced or the economy will be crippled. But congressional Republicans are tempted to join the president in avoiding the pain of tax increases. They would like to believe that the present recovery can be sustained through November 1984, despite the deficits. But they fear it will be cut short by a resurgence of high interest rates, leaving them vulnerable to defeat. Their hesitancy has stalled the whole budget process.

There are similar dilemmas for the Republicans on arms control and the Democrats on Central America. On both issues they are trying to guess what the world will think in November 1984. Can Mr. Reagan be re-elected without an arms agreement? Do the Democrats face a trap if communists subvert another Central American government before them?

One point is clear. The closer we get to November 1984 the more short-term political considerations will dictate answers, or evasions, of long-term policy problems. The best chance to deal with those problems is from now to August. After that, most of them will not be faced seriously until 1985.

The Washington Post

About Washington and a Scandal in Argentina

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A people that suffered torture and murder at the hands of a dictatorship is told by its government that nothing will be done about that bloody record: no investigation, no justice, no punishment. World leaders express outrage at the decision. The U.S. State Department, after thinking about it for two weeks, issues a brief statement of "disappointment."

That is where the United States is two years into the Reagan administration: reluctant to condemn even the most flagrant brutalities in the world if it is ideologically inconvenient to do so. And it was inconvenient in this case because the brutalities and the cover-up in Argentina occurred under a right-wing tyranny.

Thousands of men, women and children "disappeared" under a military junta. They were kidnapped by units of the armed forces or police, taken to secret prisons, abused, tortured, killed. Only a few ever returned to the living.

The horror of what happened is hard to imagine. Here are people, in a civilized-looking country, being seized by thugs in shops and homes — and the witnesses, most of them, just turning away. And here are military officers spouting anti-Semitic invectives as they torture Jacobo Timerman. He said that "all mankind should feel hurt and offended."

There were protests from Spain, France, the European Community. The Pope spoke to 50,000 pilgrims of his concern for "the tragedy of the disappeared in Argentina."

The United States said nothing from April 28 until May 17. Then the State Department issued a statement that said, in full:

"We share the sense of disappointment others have expressed that an occasion has been lost to begin the resolution of this question. It is an issue which the Argentines themselves must resolve. We have consistently encouraged the authorities to provide as complete a report as possible on the fate of the disappeared."

That smirking comment was the

logical result of the Jeanne Kirkpatrick theory that now informs U.S. human rights policy: that one should be more tolerant of "authoritarian" than of "totalitarian" — that is, communism — governments.

The theory has been applied with special care to Argentina. Soon after taking office, the Reagan administration invited Argentina's military president-designate to Washington. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the United States should resume military aid to Argentina because he said "places those responsible outside civil humanity." When the junta protested that this was "interference in the internal affairs" of Argentina, Mr. Pertini responded in a letter asking how the military could wish to defend officers who with their grave crimes have discredited the uniform. He said that "all mankind should feel hurt and offended."

President Sandro Pertini of Italy sent a cable to the junta expressing "abhorrence" at the "clinging cynicism" of the document, which he said "places those responsible outside civil humanity." When the junta protested that this was "interference in the internal affairs" of Argentina, Mr. Pertini responded in a letter asking how the military could wish to defend officers who with their grave crimes have discredited the uniform. He said that "all mankind should feel hurt and offended."

The theory has been applied with special care to Argentina. Soon after taking office, the Reagan administration invited Argentina's military president-designate to Washington. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the United States should resume military aid to Argentina because he said "places those responsible outside civil humanity." When the junta protested that this was "interference in the internal affairs" of Argentina, Mr. Pertini responded in a letter asking how the military could wish to defend officers who with their grave crimes have discredited the uniform. He said that "all mankind should feel hurt and offended."

The theory has been applied with special care to Argentina. Soon after taking office, the Reagan administration invited Argentina's military president-designate to Washington. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the United States should resume military aid to Argentina because he said "places those responsible outside civil humanity." When the junta protested that this was "interference in the internal affairs" of Argentina, Mr. Pertini responded in a letter asking how the military could wish to defend officers who with their grave crimes have discredited the uniform. He said that "all mankind should feel hurt and offended."

The theory has been applied with special care to Argentina. Soon after taking office, the Reagan administration invited Argentina's military president-designate to Washington. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the United States should resume military aid to Argentina because he said "places those responsible outside civil humanity." When the junta protested that this was "interference in the internal affairs" of Argentina, Mr. Pertini responded in a letter asking how the military could

ARTS / LEISURE

The Movie as Video GameBy Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEWS YORK — More and more these days one attends to the mayhem within an action movie with impatience, as if watching other people play video games, which, when the history of entertainment is written, may turn out to be the breakthrough of our era. Old-fashioned movies can't easily compete with the wizardry that, for a small price, allows anyone to be the hero of his own action epic.

One sits in the dark of the movie theater and squirms helplessly at each successive encounter with the enemy, dodging missiles in "Star Wars" and dived bones in "Conan the Barbarian," reaching for weapons that aren't there, cheering a direct hit on the opposing forces and feeling exhausted at the end, if not necessarily satisfied. This has always been true of certain kinds of movies, but now that more and more movies look and sound like video games, it seems possible that the new art form might well swallow up the old.

If the principal point of an action movie has always been to afford the viewer the vicarious pleasure of being in the thick of it, then the experience that allows the viewer to enter the action and to control it, as a video game does, must be more satisfying than an experience that excludes the viewer, all other things being equal. It's true, unfortunately, that all other things often are equal these days, since most action films aren't especially strong on characters or plot.

Consider John Badham's new action-adventure melodrama, "Blue Thunder," set in contemporary Los Angeles. It's full of futuristic hardware, elaborately executed visual and sound effects and, when the action gets going, it's fairly relentless. Yet, because the screenplay is so small it could have been written on the head of a pin, the movie isn't especially fulfilling. The best way to describe "Blue Thunder" is as Hollywood's most

ambitious video game substitute of the season to date.

Though star billing goes to Roy Scheider as Frank Murphy, a highly neurotic helicopter pilot with the Los Angeles police, and featured billing goes to Malcolm McDowell, who plays Cochran, a nasty, rightist U.S. Air Force colonel, all of the people in "Blue Thunder" are far less interesting — and far, far less complex — than the title machine. This is the Blue Thunder, which may not be quite "the ultimate weapon" the ads say it is, although it's certainly impressive.

The Blue Thunder is the latest thing in helicopters, capable of speeds comparable to those of conventional aircraft and equipped with all sorts of advanced weaponry as well as with surveillance equipment, which enables the pilot to monitor conversations on the ground and to take pictures through walls. On the eve of 1984, Big Brother has arrived in Los Angeles.

As a story for the film, the screenwriters have come up with the sort of conspiracy plot that was so popular in the paranoid 1970s: Some remarkably self-assured representatives of what used to be known as the military-industrial complex plan to start race riots in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Blue Thunder in controlling restless civilians. Blue

Thunder out for a trial spin, just happens to fly by the building where the plotters are plotting. He understands their swift designs and spends the rest of the movie trying to convince his superiors that something evil is afoot.

The screenwriters make obligatory attempts to establish Scheider's character as something more than a function of the plot, which it isn't. Frank Murphy, as we are shown several times in comically intrusive flashbacks, is hammed by his memory of Vietnam, especially by a dreamlike experience that forever links him to the arrogant colonel played by McDowell.

An explanation of just what happened in Vietnam, which is one of

the film's two extremely dim mysteries, is withheld until the end in order to justify Frank Murphy's strange, almost psychotic behavior. He's unreliable not only on the job but with a young woman (Candy Clark) who turns up with a child from time to time to tell him that she loves him. In addition to the Air Force colonel, the only other characters in the movie, none more substantial than an electronic blip, are Murphy's faithful sidekick (Daniel Stern) and his tough, crusty but understanding police captain, played by Warren Oates shortly before he died last year.

All of this, however, is simply decoration for a movie whose main reason for being, obviously, is not to explore character, Vietnam, fascism or urban problems, but to allow the members of the audience to participate in the action, and the action isn't bad. In the very long climactic sequence, Scheider, at the controls of the Blue Thunder, flying high and low over Los Angeles, is called upon to face attacks by Air Force fighter-jets, equipped with homing missiles and a one-to-one encounter with McDowell at the controls of another chopper.

Though this sequence has been comparatively well photographed and edited, "Blue Thunder" is so lacking in conviction and style in every other way that, at the end, the viewer is less likely to feel exiled



Gadget-laden helicopter is the star of "Blue Thunder."

as he does after something as winning and witty as "Raiders of the Lost Ark" than never-racked.

What's missing is the feeling of being in charge — if not in control — that one would have if "Blue Thunder" were a real video game

and not just a big-screen imitation. One watches the film with a certain amount of awe for the efforts being made by the moviemakers but with little sense of participation, which I suppose, awaits the film's inevitable metamorphosis into a video game.

Spoletto: Best Little 'Butterfly'By Donald Henahan
New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — Perhaps because he lacked Ken Russell's feverish imagination, Puccini never wrote an opera called "The Best Little Whorehouse in Nagasaki." Too bad, because the production of "Madame Butterfly" that Russell concocted to open the seventh season of the Spoleto U.S.A. Festival would fit such an opera beautifully.

Russell, the British director who left his mark in films and television with a string of bizarre productions, has now turned his mind to opera. The premiere of this bawdy-house "Butterfly" here on Friday night represented his first American effort in a new career.

It was in many ways what you might have expected a Russell "Butterfly" to be: a delicate creature with the wings pulled off. He performed an updating operation, of course (the period is just before Pearl Harbor, rather than turn-of-the-century), and closed with an atom bomb blast (feebly simulated, luckily). He pasted in the obligatory dream sequence for Cio-Cio-San (hardly any director puts on an opera nowadays without one dream scene).

The general style is a kind of mock-Brechtian sedition. Cio-Cio-San is a prostitute who works in a sleazy brothel under the malevolent control of Goro, a pimp who wears cheap Western-style suits and chews gum in a sinister manner. Her American sailor, Pinkerton, is a crude, alcohol-swilling, opium-smoking ape who makes passes at other prostitutes even while poor Butterly is preparing for the wedding.

For a wedding gift, she receives a vintage Frigidaire, which she seems to use only for storing cash and other perishables. At the wedding party, sailors and their temporary ladies guzzle Coke or beer and dance an Oriental version of the Charleston (possibly Russel's homage to the festival's host city). Later, after Butterly has been deserted by her loutish hus-

band, her room becomes a pop-culture museum, with posters of Mickey Mouse and a Lincoln-head penny, as well as enough American flags to wrap a hundred politicians. The Frigidaire, centrally located, has become a shrine to the Great Yankee in the Sky.

All this adds up to a production rich in funny props and theatrical gadgetry. Where the director falls down hardest, however, is in his failure to recognize that his conception is totally at odds with Puccini's score and consistently grinds the music underneath. A single horrible example will do. The choral and orchestral intermezzo that ends the second act, when Cio-Cio-San and her child eat a sleepy vigil in expectation of Pinkerton's return, is one of opera's magical moments. During this evocative interlude, Russell puts on a comic-book pantomime in which Butterly dreams of married joys to come, such as feeding her husband and child Corn Flakes out of an enormous box and Coca-Cola from a two-foot-high bottle. A hamburger of monstrous size and other touches of Americana add to the effect. The audience, understandably, laughed right through the music.

Musically, in fact, there was not much about this "Butterfly" that needs dwelling upon. Against heavy odds, the conductor, John Matheson, occasionally made one aware of the score's delicacy and sentimental warmth, but it was difficult to pay much attention to anything as dull as music while Russell's concepts were working themselves out onstage. The singers, though in general up to a good provincial standard, were simply upstaged. Catherine Malfitano, though spontaneously effective as Cio-Cio-San, lacked both the vocal and dramatic maturity to prevail under the circumstances.

After the atomic blast (a few puffs of smoke and some bright spotlights turned on the audience), a coda provided a somehow familiar vision of an Americanized postwar Japan, with neon signs advertising Sony, Toshiba, Fuji, and Coca-Cola.

In Russia, the 'Payok' Is Mightier Than PenBy Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev and several other successful writers got together in 1859 to start a literary fund to help struggling young writers. Their "Liffund" survives, but now its mission, according to a Moscow wag, is to ensure that writers don't write.

The joke only exaggerates the truth. No one would deny that the 8,000 members of the Union of Writers, which controls the Liffund, include fine and worthy writers. But the union's record of expelling or vilifying many of its most talented members makes clear that access to the Liffund's perquisites is much easier through conformity and loyalty than through ability or integrity. "No one must ever forget," the poet Semyon Lipkin once said, "that the writer's union has only two functions — political and ideological. It has no creative function."

Lipkin, 71, is a founding member of the union and has earned honors for his translations and his own poems. He is also one of the few writers to quit the union, voluntarily rejecting its benefits. Others who resigned include his wife, the poet Irina Lisyanskaya, and Georgy Vladimirov, the novelist.

By quitting they gave up privileges that translated into special food, housing, schools, Black Sea vacations, decent clinics, dachas — or country houses, theater tickets and even special funerals.

In the Soviet Union, where consumer goods are always scarce, rationed access to perks and privileges has evolved into a glue-and-bondage layer upon layer of bureaucrats, intellectuals and workers to the state. The Communist Party, military, secret police, professionals and trade unions all distribute privileges in return for loyalty and conformity.

Disloyalty means loss of perks and return to those hellish lines, the scramble for every scrap, loss of security. Leaving the writers' union also means official oblivion. No Soviet publisher or journal will accept the writer's work and previously published books disappear.

Liffund must rank as one of the richest dispensers of Soviet perks. It skims a share of royalties on every book by a union member. In its network of *norskich domov*, or creative houses, writers can summon a hesitant muse in sylvan settings and fine dining rooms. They can use the union's medical clinic in Moscow.

Two shops supply books lesser mortals cannot find outside the black market. Liffund can arrange a stay at a Black Sea sanatorium, a mountain vacation, or even a custom tailor to make a sheepskin coat, or fur hat, with the quality calibrated with rank.

Miners get advances of up to 500 rubles on work in progress. They enjoy a weekly *payok*, a parcel of sausage, chicken, cheese, jam and sometimes smoked sturgeon and caviar — again apportioned in accordance with rank. Other perks include the private restaurant at union headquarters, private screenings of Western movies, offices that can arrange theater and travel tickets, a lawyer, decent kindergarten or an apartment.

There is a story of a conscientious worker promoted to an im-

portant position who declines his new privileges. He really doesn't need the food package, he says, and prefers his mother's home to the official dacha. He was strongly advised to cease his resistance — it looked too much like a demonstration.

These privileges so entice a writer that he becomes shackled, he cannot live without them, he can no longer refuse them," said Vladimirov. "Writers stow in their sealed kettles, so that even their wives run off with other writers, moving up through the ranks."

When he quit the union in 1977, Vladimirov was apparently the first writer ever to do so. He was disgusted by the expulsions of several friends and by official reservations about his books. Earlier this year, after several searches and interrogations by the KGB, Vladimirov asked to leave the country. Lipkin and Lisyanskaya quit after the crackdown on "Metropol," a vain attempt by 23 writers to publish an uncensored collection of new writings. The union threw out two young writers who were compilers of the anthology. Several writers had threatened to quit if the union acted against any of them, but only Lipkin and Lisyanskaya did.

"We weren't being naïve heroes," Lipkin said. "We knew exactly what we were doing, what we were losing. But we had given our word."

In fact, Lisyanskaya delayed handing in their resignations for four days so that Lipkin, who was in a hospital, could continue to get adequate care.

Liffund privileges come in three categories — the best for 50 to 60 top officials, second for 300 or so senior officers and third for the other members. Not surprisingly, this generates strong jealousies. Currently, there is the dispute over the late Boris Pasternak's elegant dacha in the literary settlement at Predeklino, east of Moscow.

Marin Gody, who started the union in 1934, built about 30 spacious dachas there as retreats, with the understanding that they would revert to Liffund two years after the writer's death. But no one moved out, and last year, Liffund opened legal proceedings to oust the squatting heirs.

Pasternak's heirs, however, had transformed his house into a museum, which annually attracts thousands of visitors. With the gradual official rehabilitation of the author of "Dr. Zhivago," the museum was able to operate in relative peace.

But now the row over dachas has posed a nasty dilemma for Liffund.

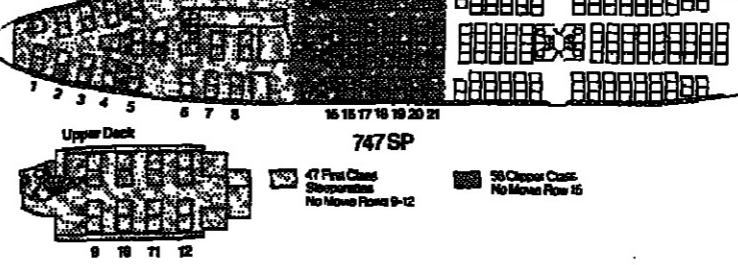
To leave the Pasternaks alone would raise a hue and cry among "loyal" writers and their heirs. They would be sure to ask why they should be evicted when a dissident writer is honored with a museum. Yet to evict the Pasternaks would reopen the international scandal over the Nobel Prize winner's expulsion from the union and his public vilification by many of the writers still prominent there.

Pryor-Columbia Contract

United Press International
LOS ANGELES — Richard Pryor has signed a five-year, \$40-million production deal with Columbia Pictures. Pryor will produce, but not necessarily star in, four "moderately" priced films over which he has artistic control.

Reserve your First and Clipper Class seat in advance on our 747SP. Just give your Travel Agent or Pan Am a ring.

On board the 747SP we've devoted more space to First and Clipper Class. More than 50% of the aircraft is now First and Clipper seating. That gives you more room to make yourself at home in, more room to relax.



We prevent you losing a day's work on the way out.

On the way back, our concern is with your night's sleep.

Our 747 SP flight PA 100 leaves our JFK Worldport at 10:00 and gets into an empty Heathrow Terminal 3 at 21:40.

So you get shut eye instead of red eye.

With all that Pan Am flights 103 and 100 have to offer, it really is an unbeatable service across the Atlantic.

Call your Travel Agent or nearest Pan Am office for full details and conditions.

Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.

4/24/83

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
30 Ind 1,178.70	1,204.40	1,174.25	1,203.56	+10.54
10 Ind 1,178.70	1,204.40	1,174.25	1,203.56	+10.54
30 Util 1,229.70	1,248.50	1,227.71	1,247.57	+1.97
45 S&P 445.70	474.50	431.30	472.50	+2.71

Standard & Poors Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
Composite 144.25	157.65	141.42	151.20	+1.20
Industrials 142.00	154.00	140.00	152.00	+2.00
Utilities 143.00	151.00	141.00	151.00	+1.00
Finance 204.75	193.94	192.00	192.00	+1.00
Trans. 79.05	80.00	78.00	79.00	+1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 175.19	180.37	175.77	180.37	+1.18
May 21 180.37	187.00	179.00	187.00	+1.63
May 22 187.00	192.50	185.50	192.50	+1.50
May 23 192.50	195.50	187.50	195.50	+1.00
May 24 195.50	198.50	188.50	198.50	+1.00

Market Diaries

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 84.94	85.75	81.77	85.75	+1.81
May 21 85.75	86.50	82.50	86.50	+1.75
May 22 86.50	87.50	83.50	87.50	+1.00
May 23 87.50	88.50	84.50	88.50	+1.00
May 24 88.50	89.50	85.50	89.50	+1.00

NYSE Stock Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 421.14	421.14	414.10	421.10	+2.49
May 21 421.14	421.14	414.10	421.10	+2.49
May 22 421.14	421.14	414.10	421.10	+2.49
May 23 421.14	421.14	414.10	421.10	+2.49
May 24 421.14	421.14	414.10	421.10	+2.49

AMEX Most Actives

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 101.74	101.74	98.93	101.74	+0.71
May 21 101.74	101.74	98.93	101.74	+0.71
May 22 101.74	101.74	98.93	101.74	+0.71
May 23 101.74	101.74	98.93	101.74	+0.71
May 24 101.74	101.74	98.93	101.74	+0.71

NASDAQ Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 1,059.00	1,059.00	1,058.00	1,059.00	+0.00
May 21 1,059.00	1,059.00	1,058.00	1,059.00	+0.00
May 22 1,059.00	1,059.00	1,058.00	1,059.00	+0.00
May 23 1,059.00	1,059.00	1,058.00	1,059.00	+0.00
May 24 1,059.00	1,059.00	1,058.00	1,059.00	+0.00

Market Summary, May 23

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 1,178.70	1,204.40	1,174.25	1,203.56	+10.54
May 21 1,204.40	1,230.00	1,174.25	1,230.00	+25.59
May 22 1,230.00	1,255.00	1,220.00	1,255.00	+25.00
May 23 1,255.00	1,270.00	1,230.00	1,270.00	+15.00
May 24 1,270.00	1,285.00	1,230.00	1,285.00	+15.00

NYSE Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 94.39	92.72	94.37	94.39	+0.00
May 21 92.72	90.75	92.72	92.72	+0.00
May 22 90.75	92.72	90.75	92.72	+0.00
May 23 92.72	94.37	92.72	94.37	+0.00
May 24 94.37	94.37	92.72	94.37	+0.00

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 102.10	102.10	102.10	102.10	+0.00
May 21 102.10	102.10	102.10	102.10	+0.00
May 22 102.10	102.10	102.10	102.10	+0.00
May 23 102.10	102.10	102.10	102.10	+0.00
May 24 102.10	102.10	102.10	102.10	+0.00

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00
May 21 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00
May 22 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00
May 23 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00
May 24 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
May 20 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00
May 21 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00
May 22 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00
May 23 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00
May 24 101.74	101.74	101.74	101.74	+0.00

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1983

Prices Up
After Early Setback

COMMODITIES

By REG GRATTON

Malaysia Sees a Bright Future For Oil Palm, Its 'Golden Crop'

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysians call the oil palm their golden crop because of its resilience in a world recession that has bitten deeply into the prices and sales of almost every other commodity.

Palm oil products last year replaced rubber as the resource-rich country's third largest revenue earner after oil and timber.

And two scientific successes announced late last month seem to justify the government's description of the oil palm as a tree that provides products with more than a hundred uses.

Malaysia's record output of 3.9 million tons of palm oil last year, used mainly for margarines, fats, lubricants, soaps, toiletries and plastics, earned the country \$1.3 billion.

That was 0.4 percent less than the oil earned in 1981 but the fall was negligible compared to declines of 28.5 percent in rubber earnings and of 30 percent in tin export receipts, according to the country's central bank.

Malaysia produces 80 percent of that the range of its market has made the commodity less sensitive to the economic performance of the Western and Japanese economies. Last year, the Indian subcontinent alone took 880,000 tons.

"We made the right decision to push ahead with planting in the early '60s. We now feel palm oil can compete with other vegetable oils as well as animal fats in the world market," a senior official at the Primary Industries Ministry said.

Palm oil now accounts for about 10 percent of the world edible oil exports and the Malaysian government has predicted that its share will continue to rise.

The government has forecast that output of crude palm oil will be a record 4.2 million tons this year and by 1990 it is expected to rise to 9.4 million tons.

Malaysia believes it can find markets and uses for as much as it can produce. Its confidence was boosted this month by the announcement that palm oil could be efficiently converted into diesel fuel.

Tests Reveal Benefits

The government decided that it will set up a pilot plant after preliminary tests showed that the fuel resulted in no loss of power, produced less pollution and corrosion and caused only a slight reduction of mileage. No tests also showed that engines did not have to undergo any conversion to use the fuel.

Costs of converting palm oil into diesel fuel were economically acceptable if crude palm stearin, which is cheaper than crude palm oil, was used as the raw material, officials said.

Malaysia already produces about 330,000 barrels of high quality tide oil per day but still had to import 1.7 million tons of diesel fuel from Singapore last year.

Current palm oil output would be sufficient to produce all the diesel oil Malaysia needs. But officials see palm oil as an energy source to fall back on when petroleum begins to run out.

The country's palm oil refineries now take 98 percent of the country's tide palm oil output, and the government would not want to disrupt the industry production in the short term.

The government is more likely, however, to make use of another recent scientific discovery — how to use palm oil effluent to produce electricity. Palm oil scientists have produced a methane gas from the effluent that can be used for electricity generation. And the cost of this method of generation is expected to be less than the method currently used.

Effluent Going Unused

Last year, about 9.7 million tons of effluent was produced by Malaysia's 183 palm oil mills. That material, which went unused, would have generated about 3 percent of national electricity needs with the new technique, according to authorities.

Government agencies and the private sector are to make detailed feasibility studies on the conversion of effluent to methane gas, particularly to reduce the cost of Malaysia's rural electrification program, officials said.

Scientists at the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia are working on 104 research projects aimed at finding more uses for the oil palm products being tested include solid fuel and paper made from the trunk of the trees and vitamin E produced from the oil and leaves.

Malaysia's efficiency as a low-cost oil producer has been increased in the last two years by the release of a pestinating weevil.

The weevil was the main cause of the tremendous surge in production last year, having caused the trees to produce larger fruit bunches. But an increase has caused the trees to rest this year, a reaction that will slow the growth of productivity.

Oil World, a Hamburg-based publication, said the biggest question is how long a rest the trees will need to recover from the stress of production.

The government, which is monitoring the effects of the weevil, acknowledges a drop in productivity but is confident that the weevil will do any long-term harm to the trees.

Reuters

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 20/May 23, excluding bank service charges.

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	U.K.	DM.	FRF.	YEN	DKR.
mark	2.7795	4.222	172.285	32.1889	0.644	3.2225	17.778	104.25	3.9745
mark	49.42	74.822	79.59	1.444	—	5.2225	52.82	5.9745	—
mark	2.476	3.859	—	33.30	1.4823	30.82	20.47	21.85	2.8267
dollar (D)	1.556	—	—	11.6118	2.5823	4.8285	77.23	—	—
dollar (D)	1.4793	2.2975	29.44	—	—	4.2225	22.55	22.644	—
New York	1.557	2.025	2.025	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	7.622	11.385	30.02	—	1.412	3.2225	15.94	1.422	2.4745
Paris	2.074	3.2795	33.845	27.935	0.1476	74.44	4.198	2.4745	2.4745
ECU	0.715	0.874	2.252	0.8028	1.2474	2.54	43.227	0.97	2.372
SDR	1.0954	0.6915	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.

Dollar Values

	Per S	Per E	Per D.M.	Per F.F.	Per U.K.	Per DM.	Per FRF.	Per YEN	Per DKR.
mark	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Australia \$	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Austria schilling	1.743	2.0403	1.958	2.0403	1.958	2.0403	2.0403	2.0403	2.0403
Belgium franc	1.2523	1.4523	1.4523	1.4523	1.4523	1.4523	1.4523	1.4523	1.4523
Canada \$	1.2524	1.4524	1.4524	1.4524	1.4524	1.4524	1.4524	1.4524	1.4524
Denmark krone	1.125	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.325	1.325
France franc	5.451	6.151	6.151	6.151	6.151	6.151	6.151	6.151	6.151
Greece drachma	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Hong Kong \$	0.579	0.679	0.679	0.679	0.679	0.679	0.679	0.679	0.679
Ireland £	0.785	0.875	0.875	0.875	0.875	0.875	0.875	0.875	0.875

Sterling: 1.2357 Irish £: 0.7883

1) Commercial franc (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound (3) Units (4) Units of 100 (5) Units of 1000

a) Not available; N.G.: Not quoted

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Dollar	D-mark	Swiss	French	sterling	French	Euro	DM	Yen	DKR
1%	9.7%	4.9%	4.9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
2%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
3%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%

May 23

Interest Rates

Prime Rate

Banker's Acceptance

Corporate Loan Rate

Commercial Paper Rate

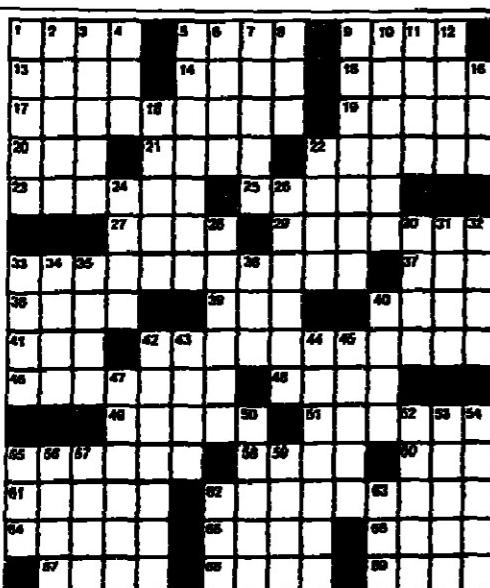
Eurodollar Interest Rate

Eurodollar Deposit Rate

Eurodollar Interbank Rate

Herald Tribune

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Tapering tuck
- 5 Device for
- 6 Quibbles
- 13 Arden and Merrians
- 14 Columnist Bombeck
- 15 Relative of Doric
- 17 Blandishness
- 18 Simon's "Cal-Hornis"
- 20 Word with skin or cloth
- 21 Compagnie's river
- 22 Rural
- 23 Greetings
- 24 Casting prem
- 25 — Park, Colo.
- 27 Geometric concern
- 28 Forster's Hallowe'en
- 32 G. Chesteron character
- 37 Strange
- 38 Maui Beach
- 39 Anagram for ya
- 40 Ceramic piece
- 41 — the ramparts...
- 42 Large rotary head
- 45 Take for granted
- 46 One of a Hindu trinity

DOWN

- 1 Station
- 2 To have, in Le Havre
- 3 Echo
- 4 Recipe abbr.
- 5 Beginning elocutionist
- 6 Piccadilly Circus stone
- 7 Hell's Kitchen was one
- 8 "Mighty" — a Rose
- 9 Rainwater tank
- 10 An Alcott
- 11 Indigo
- 12 Whit
- 16 These: Fr.
- 18 — a Sweetheart," 1937 song
- 63 Sun angels enjoy

©New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN'T DECIDE WHETHER TO GROW TALL AND BE A BASKETBALL STAR OR STAY LITTLE AND BE A SUPER JOCKY."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Find the four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEEVO

LECCY

BYDOON

DEKBEC

Now arrange the circled letters to form an ordinary word, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: **HIM**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's JUMBLE: CRAZE PLAID ZEALOT RITUAL
Answer: What that picnic turned into when it began to drizzle—A FIZZLE

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

TURKEY

T

SPORTS

76ers Take Series Opener From the Lakers, 113-107

By Sam Goldpeter
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Among the 18,482 fans at the Spectrum here Sunday was a group dressed in the biblical garb of Moses, staff and all.

NBA FINALS

— a tribute to the 76ers' star center Moses Malone. And toward the end of the 76ers' 113-107 victory over the Lakers, in the opening

game of the National Basketball Association championship series, a makeshift banner appeared in the stands. "Moses Part the Lakers," it said.

The banner exaggerated only slightly. Malone scored 27 points, had 27 rebounds and won his battle with Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, whom Malone called "the best offensive center in basketball." In the second half, Jabbar did not get a single rebound.

And when the 36-year-old Laker center needed rest, Coach Pat Riley of the Lakers was forced to play the seldom-used Mark Landsberger because Bob McAdoo was sidelined with a deep thigh bruise. Malone dominated Landsberger, too, especially in the second half.

The 76ers took a 1-0 lead in the four-of-seven-game final series over the Lakers, who are trying to become the first team to win consecutive championships since the 1969 Boston Celtics. The second game will be played here Thursday night.

"You don't stop Kareem," the 6-foot-10-inch, 225-pound Malone said. "You slow him down but no one stops Kareem without any help. He's the No. 2 scorer in the game and give him another year and he'll be No. 1. He'll play better the next game."

Landsberger is only 6-8, and he can't handle me. He's not strong enough for me."

When Abdul-Jabbar was asked about Malone's physical play, he said: "They tell me that if someone stops hitting you on the head with a hammer you feel good. But I am still getting hammered, and I still have some some of my own hammering to do."

Then, in response to a question about Malone's having only three personal fouls despite his aggressive play, Abdul-Jabbar said: "I stopped thinking about officiating a decade ago. It hastened the loss of my hair."

Even with Malone's overpowering performance and 25 points from Andrew Toney, the 76ers needed help to overcome the Lakers' repeated comeback attempts.

Julius Erving, after making only 3 of 11 field-goal attempts in the first half, ignited the 76ers in the third period after they trailed by 57-54 at halftime. Clint Richardson, playing 31 minutes as a reserve because of a collision between Toney and Norm Nixon, had 10 of his 15 points in the first quarter. Marc Iavaroni combined a solid defensive game with 6 points and 7 rebounds.

"The scoring I did and the plays I made," said Erving, who had 20 points, 10 rebounds and 9 assists, "came out of the action that was created on the court. It was not accomplished with any specific strategy."

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar blocking a shot by Moses Malone of the 76ers in Game I of the NBA finals.

United Press International

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Lakers blocking a shot by Moses Malone of the 76ers in Game I of the NBA finals.

White Sox Rout the Royals, 11-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Harold Baines drove in three runs with a pair of homers and Greg Luzinski added a base empty shot as the Chicago White Sox routed the Kansas City Royals, 11-3, on Sunday.

The White Sox entered Sunday's game with a .239 team batting average, 13th in the American League, but they battered four Kansas City pitchers for 16 hits, along with Baines's three RBIs, Jerry Dybzinski and Tony Bernazard knocked in two apiece.

The White Sox scored three runs in the second inning against Larry Gura (4-5) on a two-run single by Greg Luzinski and the first of two sacrifice flies by Bernazard. Luzinski homered in the third to make it 4-0.

A run-scoring single by U.L. Washington and a two-run single by Pat Sheridan closed the margin to 4-3 in the fifth, but Baines answered with a homer in the next inning.

The White Sox, who left 14 men on base, added three more runs in the seventh when the Royals committed two of their five errors. Kansas City has now made 50 errors in 34 games.

Chicago scored another run in the eighth, and Baines closed out the attack with a two-run homer in the ninth. The loss was the fifth in a row for Gura and the 10th in 14 games for Kansas City.

Baltimore 5, Orioles 0
In Toronto, Jim Clancy stopped

Tigers 12, Rangers 5

In Detroit, Lance Parrish hit a tie-breaking single with one out in the seventh inning and Greg Wilson followed with his second home run of the game, a three-run shot, to lead the Tigers to a 12-5 victory

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

over Texas. Juan Berenguer (1-0) gained the triumph with two innings of relief. Bob Johnson homered for Texas, and Tom Brookens and Chet Lemon also connected for Detroit.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Reds 4, Cubs 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Angels 9, Indians 0

In Anaheim, California, Bruce Kison pitched a four-hitter and Daryl Scovier hit a three-run homer that propelled the Angels to a 9-0 rout of Cleveland. Kison (6-1) struck out five and walked two in winning his fifth straight game.

Yankees 4, A's 2

In Oakland, California, Rick Cerone's ninth-inning single through a drawn-in infield drove in

the tie-breaking run and gave New York a 4-3 triumph over Oakland. Ron Guidry (5-3) earned the triumph by allowing seven hits over eight innings. Rich Gossage worked the ninth to earn his sixth save and second in two days.

Brewers 6, Mariners 0

In Seattle, Mike Caldwell pitched a seven-hitter and the Brewers unloaded five home runs to beat the Mariners. 6-0. Caldwell (4-4) walked one and did not allow a runner past second base as he posted his second shutout and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Reds 4, Cubs 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Angels 9, Indians 0

In Anaheim, California, Bruce Kison pitched a four-hitter and Daryl Scovier hit a three-run homer that propelled the Angels to a 9-0 rout of Cleveland. Kison (6-1) struck out five and walked two in winning his fifth straight game.

Yankees 4, A's 2

In Oakland, California, Rick Cerone's ninth-inning single through a drawn-in infield drove in

the tie-breaking run and gave New York a 4-3 triumph over Oakland. Ron Guidry (5-3) earned the triumph by allowing seven hits over eight innings. Rich Gossage worked the ninth to earn his sixth save and second in two days.

Brewers 6, Mariners 0

In Seattle, Mike Caldwell pitched a seven-hitter and the Brewers unloaded five home runs to beat the Mariners. 6-0. Caldwell (4-4) walked one and did not allow a runner past second base as he posted his second shutout and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Reds 4, Cubs 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Twins 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and fourth complete game of the year.

Ceil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Gordon Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

ART BUCHWALD

'Daddy Dearest'

WASHINGTON — I was walking by my son's room the other day and heard him typing.

"What are you up to?" I asked him.

"I'm writing my memoirs on what it was like to be your son."

This pleased me, and I said, "I hope I come out all right in the book."

"I'm sure you will," he said. "Hey, Dad, how many times should I say you took me out in the barn and whipped me with your belt?"

"I never took you out in the barn and beat you with a belt! We don't even have a barn."

"My editor said in order for the book to sell I'm going to have to write a lot of stuff about how you beat me up and locked me in my closet when I did something wrong."

"I didn't lock you up when you did anything wrong."

"I know that, but he wants a story like the ones Gary Crosby and Christine Crawford wrote about their parents. He says the reading public wants to know about the private life you lead, as opposed to the public image you have. All the kids are writing one now and they're best sellers. Would you mind if I portrayed you as a rotten father?"

"Do you have to?"

"Of course I have to. I got a \$10,000 advance and they don't put up that kind of money unless you really blow the whistle on your parents. You should read chapter two. I tell how I made everyone laugh at a speaking engagement, and then you came home drunk and dumped all our oil in the bathtub and made us scrub the floor."

"I never did that and you know it."

"Gosh, Dad, it's only a book. My editor loves it — almost as much as chapter three where I have you beating up Mom."

Record Calaveras Jump

The Associated Press

ANGELS CAMP, California — Cheered on by 2,000 spectators, Johnny Jumper bounded 20 feet, 3½ inches, to break a seven-year-old record and win \$1,500 first prize Sunday at the 55th annual Calaveras County Frog Jumping Jubilee.

"You've got me beating up your mother!"

"I don't say you really hurt her. But I tell how we kids used to hide under the blankets so we couldn't hear her screaming."

"I never laid a hand on your mother."

"I can't say that. My editor said people are not going to plunk down \$15.95 for 'Rebecca of Sunnymoor Farm.'"

"Okay, so I strapped you with a belt and I beat up your mother. What else did I do to you?"

"I just getting into the sex stuff in chapter four. Do you think if I wrote you to bring show girls home at 3 o'clock in the morning people would believe it?"

"I'm sure they would. But don't you think that's going to be a bit far, even for a best seller?"

"My editor suggested the idea. You don't have a big reputation for messing around, and this would really come as a surprise to the reader. It can't hurt."

"It can't hurt you, but it sure as hell can hurt me," I yelled at him. "Don't you have anything good to say about me in the book?"

"I had a chapter on how you bought me my first bicycle, but my editor made me take it out. He said people might get confused after the stuff I wrote about you dumping a bowl of mashed potatoes on my head at Christmas time because I gave you some lip."

"Why didn't you write I threw you in a cold shower with all your clothes on because you only got a B in math?"

"Hey, that's good. I'll say I got pneumonia and you never even bothered to visit me in the hospital."

"I never sell out your own father for \$10,000!"

"It's not just the money, Dad. My editor says if I let it all hang out Barbara Walters might even interview me on '20/20.' I wouldn't have to live in your shadow any more."

"Well, if it means that much to you, go right ahead with the book. Is there any way I can help?"

"Yeh. There is one thing. Could you buy a word processor? If I could speed up my typing I could have it out by Christmas. I'll pay you back as soon as my agent sells the book rights to the movies."

By Hugh A. Mulligan
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A 24-hour parade, deliberately out of step, will mark the 100th birthday today of the Brooklyn Bridge, still the Eighth Wonder of the

World to those who love its Gothic grace and thrill to the wind song of its harp-string cables.

For a century, the greatest suspension bridge built for the horse and wagon has stood up to blizzards and hurricanes, cable cars, trol-

leys, elevated trains, trailer trucks, military convoys, rush-hour jams, joggers, industrial pollution, the obscenities of graffiti artists, even a herd of P.T. Barnum's elephants led by Jumbo.

The marshal will blow his whistle and order "tous step" for the birthday parade, just as when President Chester Arthur led the opening day march 100 years ago, because the rhythm of marching feet can still oscillate a bridge into a dance of death.

The bridge should last forever, or as long as anyone has a use for it," says Bob Gough, New York City's chief engineer for bridge operations. "The bridge has been fairly well cared for over the years, and its design doesn't really require a great deal of maintenance."

John Roebling, a poet in stone and steel who studied philosophy under Hegel, hung his bridge along the path of the Brooklyn Ferry. Walt Whitman watched it rise from his print shop on Brooklyn Heights. It has inspired artists, playwrights and composers, and Andy Warhol has designed a centenary poster.

Roebling's design already was at the outer limits of the art," says Gough as he walks over the bridge on a windy day and feels the roadway move beneath his feet. "He dared to use steel, which was just becoming available commercially, but then mainly for swords and hairpins and small pieces of mechanism."

As structural engineers came to know more about the dynamics involved, suspension bridges built a half-century after the Brooklyn Bridge have had to be strengthened to prevent fatal wind vibrations. Yet Roebling's bridge still hangs from the original steel cables, spun on the site by machines of his own invention.

Roebling, ironically, never saw the bridge rise from his meticulous drawings. On a June day in 1869 he had climbed piling at Fulton Ferry to survey locations for his 275-foot-high towers. An incoming ferry rammed the slip, crushing his foot. Two toes were amputated but tetanus set in and he died three weeks later. His bridge took revenge, eventually

This more playful interpretation, painted by O. Louis Guglielmi in 1938, is on view at the Brooklyn Museum, where it is part of "The Great East River Bridge," an exhibition (through June 19) devoted to the bridge.

putting all 20 ferry lines to Brooklyn out of business.

The work was begun and completed by his son, Washington Roebling. He was 32, but he did not set foot on the bridge until many decades after it opened. Washington was crippled for life and partially blinded by "bends" while directing work in one of the canyons, the timbered, watertight compartments that enabled sandhogs to dig down to bedrock beneath the river.

He directed construction from his sickroom window in a brownstone on Columbia Heights, a half-mile away, using his wife, Emily, as a go-between, diplomat, negotiator and buffer against politicians and editors who were clamoring for him to resign because the bridge was years behind schedule and running twice his father's \$8-million estimate.

After 14 years, the bridge finally came in at a cost of \$16 million and 20 lives, but it was an instant success. Within a year, the bridge had revenues of \$1,250,000 from 10 million customers who paid five cents to ride the cable car, 10 cents for a horse and buggy, a penny to walk over the elevated

promenade, two cents a head for dogs and sheep and five cents for cattle, including Barnum's 21 elephants, which crossed in May 1884, but not counting the many sales of the bridge to gullible out-of-towners.

"Roebling's elevated promenade was a product of his Victorian times," says Gough. "It was designed so people of leisure could enjoy the bracing salt air of the harbor and see and be seen. But soon most pedestrians were working-class people who couldn't afford to ride the cable car. Now, we're back where we started, with upscale joggers and cyclists using the footpath. Wall Street types getting their exercise or coming up here at lunchtime — except when there's a subway strike and we get 10,000 commuters a day on foot." On an average weekday, 110,000 vehicles still use the bridge.

"Only cars are allowed on the bridge now, no more trucks or trains, on account of its age, but it's still the only bridge that tourists want to see," says Lou Henderson, a cab driver.

"One of these days I'm gonna get lucky and find a buyer."

PEOPLE

Swiss Dog Breeders Rename a Gift Pup

President François Mitterrand of France will be receiving two purebred Bernese mountain puppies from the Swiss government — but only after a fast name change spared officials in Bern considerable embarrassment. In naming one of the 12-week-old pups, French-speaking breeders — who were not entirely up on their French history — suggested "Lalix," after Pierre Lalix, said Eva Walliser, president of the breeders' club. Early in his political career, Lalix was a Socialist. Mitterrand also is a Socialist. "Unfortunately, they did not know that Lalix had been a renegade, a supporter of Hitler who was eventually shot after being tried for treason after the war," Walliser said of the man who was chief of government in the wartime Vichy regime. The error was caught in time and the dog's name was changed to "Larix," she said. "I have no idea where they found that name."

The oceanographer Jacques-Yves Cousteau says he will investigate the Mississippi River late next summer, after completing his studies and filming of the Amazon River. Cousteau said the Mississippi is badly polluted, but refused to be specific about his study. "If I knew what I want to find, I wouldn't have to go there," he quipped. Cousteau flew from Paris to San Diego to accept the 1983 Lindbergh Award for advancing Charles Lindbergh's concern for creating a better balance between technological growth and preserving the environment.

"God's been good to me," an emotion-choked Jimmy Stewart told an adoring hometown crowd in Indiana, Pennsylvania, at its 75th birthday party that included a parade, dedication of a statue and a presidential phone call. About 4,000 fans turned up for the festivities in the town where the actor was born in 1908.

The National Endowment for the Arts is honoring the bandleader Count Basie and two other musicians with \$20,000 awards for their lifelong contributions to jazz. Basie, the drummer Kenny Clarke and a virtuoso tenor saxophonist Sonny Rollins, got the Jazz Master awards.

The Brooklyn Bridge

An American Landmark Turns 100

By Hugh A. Mulligan
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A 24-hour parade, deliberately out of step, will mark the 100th birthday today of the Brooklyn Bridge, still the Eighth Wonder of the

World to those who love its Gothic grace and thrill to the wind song of its harp-string cables.

For a century, the greatest suspen-

sion bridge built for the horse and wagon has stood up to blizzards and hurricanes, cable cars, trol-

leys, elevated trains, trailer trucks, military convoys, rush-hour jams, joggers, industrial pol-

lution, the obscenities of graffiti artists, even a herd of P.T. Barnum's elephants led by Jumbo.

The marshal will blow his whis-

tle and order "tous step" for the

birthday parade, just as when Presi-

dent Chester Arthur led the

opening day march 100 years ago,

because the rhythm of marching

feet can still oscillate a bridge into

a dance of death.

The bridge should last forever,

or as long as anyone has a use

for it," says Bob Gough, New

York City's chief engineer for

bridge operations. "The bridge

has been fairly well cared for

over the years, and its design

doesn't really require a great deal

of maintenance."

John Roebling, a poet in stone

and steel who studied phi-

losophy under Hegel, hung his bridge

along the path of the Brooklyn

Ferry. Walt Whitman watched it

rise from his print shop on Brook-

lyn Heights. It has inspired art-

ists, playwrights and composers,

and Andy Warhol has designed a

centenary poster.

Roebling's design already was

at the outer limits of the art,"

says Gough as he walks over the

bridge on a windy day and feels

the roadway move beneath his

feet. "He dared to use steel,

which was just becoming avail-

able commercially, but then mainly

for swords and hairpins and

small pieces of mechanism."

As structural engineers came to

know more about the dynamics

involved, suspension bridges built

a half-century after the Brooklyn

Bridge have had to be strength-

ened to prevent fatal wind vibra-

tions. Yet Roebling's bridge still

hangs from the original steel

cables, spun on the site by ma-

chines of his own invention.

Roebling, ironically, never saw

the bridge rise from his meticu-

lous drawings. On a June day in

1869 he had climbed piling at

Fulton Ferry to survey loca-

tions for his 275-foot-high towers.

An incoming ferry rammed the

slip, crushing his foot. Two toes

were amputated but tetanus set

in and he died three weeks later.

His bridge took revenge, even-

tually putting all 20 ferry lines to

Brooklyn out of business.

The work was begun and com-

pleted by his son, Washington

Roebling. He was 32, but he did

not set foot on the bridge until

many decades after it opened.

Washington was crippled for life

and partially blinded by "bends"

while directing work in one of the

canyons, the timbered, water-